"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, fresh northeast winds today; tomorrow fair, continued cold.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,867. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MUNITION SHIP BLOWS UP IN HALIFAX HARBOR, MAY BE 2,000 DEAD; COLLISION WITH BELGIAN RELIEF VESSEL CAUSES THE DISASTER; TWO SQUARE MILES OF CITY WRECKED; MANY BURIED IN RUINS

WAR ON AUSTRIA; NOT ON TURKEY OR BULGARIA

Hope of Separate Peace Dissipates Congress Sentiment for a Sweeping Declaration.

TIP BY STATE DEPARTMENT

Given to Senate Committee and Alluded To in Debate in the House.

BOTH BODIES ACT TODAY

Will Pass Resolution Against Austria with Little Debate—House Committee Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Congress tomorrow, it is expected, will formally declare that a state of war exists between Austria-Hungary and the United States. Steps preliminary to such action were taken by both branches of Congress today. A favorable report on the war resolution was made to the House and an agreement was reached that it be considered and disposed of tomorrow. Acceptance by the Senate tomorrow of a similar resolution, reported today by the Foreign Relations Committee, is expected.

Unless unexpected opposition develops, Congress will observe the President's wishes and confine the declaration of war to Austria-Hungary. Conclusion of the new war legislation is expected by Saturday.

Sentiment in the Senate Committee in favor of declaring war against Turkey and Bulgaria, as well as Austria-Hungary, was dissipated by the receipt of information from the State Department that strong hopes were entertained of a separate peace with Turkey and Bulgaria. Other reasons against expanding the war declaration were also given by the State Department, but these were not made public.

The scene in the House today when Representative Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported the war resolution indicting Austria-Hungary for fomenting labor troubles in this country and for other offenses, was one of enthusiasm. That there was an inclination to include Bulgaria and Turkey in the war resolution was emphasized in a stirring plea made by Representative Charles Miller of Minnesota. This sentiment was cooled considerably, however, when Representative Flood said in reply that there was excellent reason for excluding these nations at this time, at the same time intimating that if conditions developed contrary to the expectations of the President war would be declared promptly against the remaining allies of Germany.

Refuse to Cut Debate Short.

After listening to the indictment of Austria-Hungary by Representative Flood, the House unanimously consented to take up the resolution tomorrow and act upon it before night. Mr. Flood failed to obtain an agreement to limit the debate to one hour on each side, and it is expected that a longer time will be given to consideration of the resolution.

Meanwhile the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations considered the situation and reported a resolution similar to that of the House. In the Senate resolution the preamble is omitted and the time when war is formally declared is left blank, whereas the House resolution states that war has existed since yesterday at noon.

Representative Flood presented the resolution and report immediately after the House convened. The galleries were filled. Many diplomats were present. In his report Representative Flood intimated that the Government had information that Bulgaria and Turkey were weakening, therefore, he continued, it was wise to wait. Another reason advanced for waiting was that there were American citizens in Turkish territory who must be got out before war was declared. When Mr. Flood said the President would ask for a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria when he deemed it expedient there was a demonstration of cordial approval, and the opposition to the resolution apparently disappeared.

Report of House Committee.

The report presented to the House enumerated the reasons why war should be declared against Austria-Hungary and reviewed the conduct of Ambassador Dumba in meddling with domestic affairs. The report follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 169) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same, having had the same under consideration, reports it

Continued on Page 5.

Denies Franco-British Deal To Act Against Vatican

LONDON, Dec. 6.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, denied that England and France had entered into any treaty or understanding to support Italy against the Holy See if the Holy See attempted to take steps towards peace.

Asked why no reasoned reply to the Pope's note was made by England, France, or Italy, he said:

"The British, French, and Italian Governments considered no reply necessary beyond that returned by President Wilson."

WILSON TAKES UP RAILROAD CRISIS

Cabinet Likely to Decide Today on Sixty-Day Test of Unit Operation or Control.

ASK BILLION DOLLAR LOAN

Newlands Confers with Executives and Declares Financial Aid Is Imperative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The whole railroad situation, with particular reference to Government control for war purposes, will be discussed at the regular meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow, when it is expected consideration will be given to a suggestion advanced today within the Cabinet circle that the Eastern railroads be permitted to continue their present operations as a unit for sixty days under the direction of the Railroads' War Board. At the end of the two months' period it would be more apparent whether railroad or Government operation was desirable.

This seems to be the immediate step the Government will take in the greatest of the domestic war problems. The situation, recognized as very serious, was brought to a focus by a report submitted to Congress yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, suggesting the suspension of restrictive laws on railroad pooling; or as an alternative to have the President operate them as a military necessity.

The solution, which has been the subject of Government and railroad thought for many months, has not yet been found and those involved are greatly troubled in their efforts to outline a plan that will make for the success of the nation in the war and at the same time avoid injustice to those whose material interests are concerned and industry generally.

President Wilson held a long conference with Chairman Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission, discussing with him the recommendations of the commission and the present financial needs of the carriers. The President learned the exact situation and was informed of the relief that would be afforded to the railroads should the commission award them a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates.

It is supposed that the demand of the brotherhoods for increased wages was also brought before the President as another difficulty the roads now face.

Roads Need a Billion Dollars.

This was a day of conferences. Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Railroads, saw the Railroads' War Board, and went over the situation with the members with the purpose of offering legislative aid if possible. After the conference he announced that the Government must loan or guarantee loans of $1,000,000,000 to the railroads almost immediately. This loan is necessary in addition to the relief expected from the 15 per cent. increase on freight rates.

The billion dollars is needed, Senator Newlands explained, to place the railroads in a condition to meet the abnormal demands being made upon transportation by reason of the war. It must be used in the purchase of additional equipment, in the creation of additional terminal facilities, and in the construction of new trackage, particularly on the Eastern trunk lines leading to the seaboard, he said. Congress must decide whether to appropriate the money for a loan to the railroads or whether to enact legislation pledging the Government as security for any money which the railroads may be able to borrow in the market up to a billion dollars.

The railroad executives left the conference with an understanding that they would submit to Senator Newlands a detailed estimate of the railroads' financial needs either on Saturday or Monday. Senator Newlands intends to lay this estimate before President Wilson on Monday afternoon, when he has an appointment at the White House.

Those who attended the conference were Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railroad; Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific; Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; A. P.

Continued on Page 5.

TEUTONS CAPTURE 11,000 ITALIANS AND SIXTY GUNS

Advance Their Lines in New Great Drive on Mountain Barrier.

ALPINE TROOPS CUT OFF

Rome Admits Retirement to New Positions on the Asiago Plateau.

DESPERATE ALL-DAY BATTLE

Foe's Attempt to Break Through Front in Upper Brenta Valley a Costly Failure.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (via London.)—Eleven thousand Italians have been captured by the Austro-Germans in their new offensive on the mountainous front of Northern Italy, it was officially announced today by the German War Office.

Strong Italian positions in the Meletta region of the northern front were taken and held by the Teutonic forces, who also captured more than sixty guns, the statement says.

ROME, Dec. 6.—After fighting all day, the Italians withdrew their line from the slopes south of Monte Castelgomberto to the Foza Spur, on the northern front, the War Office announces, adding that on Monte Flor and Monte Castelgomberto some Alpini preferred defense to the bitter end to retirement. The text of the statement reads:

On the Asiago Plateau beginning at dawn yesterday the battle was renewed with violence. The enemy, profiting by the advantages gained the previous day between Monte Tondarecar and Monte Badeneoche, brought the action up to its fullest extent in order to carry from the rear the formidable baston of Monte Castelgomberto-Meletta di Gallio, which effort he had to give up and attack frontally.

The fighting continued fiercely the whole day from the slopes south of Monte Castelgomberto to the Foza Spur. The ponderous effort of the enemy, carried out with crushing numerical preponderance, met with stubborn resistance and numerous counter-attacks by our troops which were defending the Meletta strong point, ground beng yielded foot by foot. Only when the rear line defense was being garrisoned by our men was the order given to withdraw to that line.

On Monte Flor and Monte Castelgomberto some Alpini troops which had remained isolated preferred to the eventuality of an uncertain retirement a glorious sacrifice and an heroic defense to the bitter end.

A powerful enemy attempt to carry our line of defense in the Upper Brenta Valley was repulsed with heavy losses.

Masses Fight Hand to Hand.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Wednesday, Dec. 5—(Associated Press.)—The furious enemy attack on the Asiago Plateau has been repulsed with heavy losses, except at the northeastern sector, around Monte Tendarecar, where after a desperate struggle which lasted until this morning the enemy succeeded in occupying some of the advanced Italian lines, which were retired to more secure positions.

The fighting has been extremely heavy, with masses of infantry engaged in hand-to-hand combat. The first attack on the Italian left was met and repulsed by the 22d Corps, with large enemy casualties. Many prisoners were taken. The main attack on the Italian right was contested thirty-six hours by other corps, which inflicted heavy losses before yielding ground.

The attacks reached the maximum of intensity toward 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They came from two directions, the first on the left of the Italian line around Meletta Heights, and then on the right, around Monte Tondarecar. The first assault on the left was met by strong artillery fire, which mowed down the advancing infantry with heavy losses and the capture of a number of groups of prisoners. Toward 5 o'clock the infantry rushes were definitely repulsed, and the enemy's action on the left became a sullen bombardment with heavy and middle calibre guns.

At the same time the main action shifted to the Italian right, with an intense shelling, which lasted for five hours. This was followed by the loosing of gas and by infantry attacks in force near Monte Tondarecar. Here the fighting was sanguinary—both in attack and counterattack.

The Italian First Army, which is meeting the brunt of the attack, is giving splendid evidence of its offensive and defensive qualities. The spirit of the men is high, and the General commanding the First Army has gone along the

Continued on Page 5.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Nothing more appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast. Try a 2-lb. pkg.—Advt.

Emperor Again Expresses Longing for Peace; Czernin Outlines Austria-Hungary's Terms

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—At the reception of the Austrian delegations, says a Vienna dispatch, the Emperor remarked to the Presidents of the Parliaments:

"It will be the finest day of my life when I can conclude peace."

Another dispatch from Vienna says that in the course of a long review of the war situation to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian delegation Tuesday, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, said:

"We can await the dawn of peace in a confident spirit. The only Government which took up our idea was the Provisional Government of Russia. Our aim is to conclude a peace by which the freedom, independence, and territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary shall be maintained inviolate.

"We are striving for no territorial extension by force, and no economic oppression. We only demand effective guarantees for free and unhampered future development. Agreements on a gradual simultaneous and mutual reduction of armaments and the freedom of the seas, with a simultaneous introduction of obligatory arbitration provided with corresponding guarantees, might offer us such guarantees that we thus would be prepared to conclude a peace with our enemies, a general, just, and honorable peace safeguarding the territorial integrity of the monarchy and its future for free development in political and economic domain.

"We are about to begin negotiations on this basis with Russia. Whether other enemy States will associate themselves with Russia's proposal cannot be told. I therefore am not in a position to express myself further on how far the peace I have sketched can be realized.

"I must declare, however, that it is impossible for me to bind myself for all future time as regards our unselfish war aims, as against the openly admitted annexation desires of those enemies who would insist on a continuation of the war.

"I cherish the hope that we may attain peace by way of an understanding. Otherwise, I am convinced we shall obtain it by force."

BRITISH GIVE UP BOURLON SALIENT

Byng Withdraws at Night to Stronger Front—Retains Part of Hindenburg Line.

GERMANS OCCUPY VILLAGES

Berlin Announces a 2½-Mile Gain, 9,000 Prisoners and 148 Guns Taken Recently.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 6 (Associated Press.)—The British have withdrawn from the salient about Bourlon Wood to a prepared line which should make their position much stronger and more desirable in many ways. The retirement was carried out successfully mainly between the hours of midnight and 4 o'clock Wednesday morning and under cover of darkness. Not until many hours later did the enemy discover he was facing evacuated territory.

The Germans today had swarmed over much of the vacated zone and were digging themselves in along the advanced line, but as late as 1:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon they were still shelling Bourlon Wood, and between noon and 1 o'clock they launched a heavy attack against the empty trenches near Moeuvres, showing that they were uncertain of the situation even then.

The successful manner of the withdrawal places it in the category of a remarkable military achievement, for had the Germans become aware that it was impending grave losses might have resulted to the retiring troops. The question of abandoning the salient must have been under careful consideration for some time.

Wednesday's retirement cannot be designated as a retreat for there is no reason to believe that the British could not have maintained themselves there. However, the position was not desirable and it would have cost the lives of too many men to have held on to the sharp salient, which could be swept by enemy gunfire from several directions.

The ground, as abandoned, was cleared thoroughly, and not a gun or any other material appeared to have been left behind. Moreover, the vacated positions were rendered temporarily untenable, so that the enemy would be forced to construct new defenses and dugouts. The British prepared the new line while they still held Bourlon Wood.

How the Troops Retired.

About midnight Tuesday the British silently began to pull back from the northern edge of Bourlon Wood. The British rifles and machine guns continued to spit fire along the line and the artillery maintained its customary hammering of German positions.

The unsuspecting Germans clung to their trenches and fired methodically at what they supposed was the British front line.

By 3 o'clock in the morning the main British body had passed into the new positions, and Bourlon Wood was virtually stripped of soldiers, with the exception of a few rearguards. A little later even the rearguards had followed and the great forest was left silent, save for the bursting of shells.

Germans Charged Vacated Post.

The British troops from their distant positions watched the maneuvres of the Germans with delight. These culminated in a fine charge in mass formation against the former British line. As the Germans reached the trenches they paused in evident surprise, and a halt was called for a consideration of the situation.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans were seen coming over the ridge on both sides of Bourlon Wood in large numbers and proceeding toward the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. A considerable force of them was caught in the artillery fire to the west of the wood and suffered heavy casualties.

Throughout Wednesday forenoon the

Continued on Page 3.

DEWEY'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CAKES, GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. 'Phone 2001 Cort.—Advt.

ANTI-PEACE MOVE IN RUSSIA GAINS

Ukraine Opposed to Truce—Caucasus Army Asks Britain for Financial Aid.

KERENSKY HEARD FROM

Is Candidate for Assembly—Bolsheviki and Germans Make 10-Day Armistice.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—While the Bolshevist delegates have agreed to a ten-day armistice, as announced officially by the Berlin War Office, powerful and growing opposition to the peace overtures is shaping itself in Russia, as appears from advices from various sources.

The Ukrainian Official Bureau, according to a dispatch by way of Geneva, has made the following announcement:

"Neither the Ukrainian Parliament nor the Government has opened negotiations for a separate peace with the Central Powers, despite German affirmations to the contrary."

A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says:

"The Russian Legation in the Danish capital has published a telegram received from the Russian Legation in Teheran, Persia, saying the Administration and the army command in the Caucasus are opposed to the Bolsheviki and that a special delegation has arrived in Teheran to negotiate with the Russian and British Legations concerning the continuation of the war. The dispatch adds that the Caucasians will not stop fighting against the Turks, but that they will need financial support."

Kerensky Denounces Bolsheviki.

Petrograd advices announce that the Social Revolutionary newspaper Dielonaroda (the People's Work) publishes a letter from Kerensky, the former Premier, in which the following passages occur:

"Do you not see that your frankness is being made use of and that you are being deceived? You were promised peace with the Germans within three days. Where is it? Where is the liberty which was promised you?

"It is dishonorable, infamous! Fools! It is I, Kerensky, who tell you this. For eight months I safeguarded the liberty of the people and the future happiness of the masses of workers. Now they realize that when I was in power liberty was—and democracy really existed."

The Helsingfors Huvudstadsbladet reports that Kerensky is in a place of complete safety. The newspaper says he is engaged in preparations for the Constituent Assembly, and already has been placed on the list of candidates at many places throughout the empire.

It is stated that M. Prokopovitch, former Minister of Supplies, after signing the recent proclamation in the name of the Kerensky Government, insisting on the calling of the Constituent Assembly, escaped arrest and joined General Kaledines, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, in the south. There also arrived in Kaledines's headquarters four other former Ministers of the Provisional Government. Under former procedure the five Ministers constitute a quorum. It is reported that General Kaledines has come to an agreement with the Ukraine Government not to invade Ukraine territory.

The last message sent to the troops by General Dukhonin, the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, before the Bolsheviki forces captured his headquarters at Mohilev and Bolsheviki troops killed him, solemnly warned them against breaking treaties with the Entente Allies and alienating the defenders of the Russian democratic regime. The message declared that the Russians would become slaves of imperialistic Germany, where cunning and lies prevented the exercise of justice and freedom of conscience. Germany, he added, would never tolerate the free and democratic Russian people by her side.

The foreign military officers have left Army Headquarters for Kiev.

The newspaper Svobodnaya Ryetch of Petrograd, according to a Haparanda dispatch, reports that the Entente diplomatic representatives in Russia have

Continued on Page 4.

Halifax Thought of German Shelling as Shock Came.

CITY CUT OFF FOR HOURS

Count of Dead Is Slow Amid Burning Ruins of Wrecked District.

EXPLOSION HEARD 61 MILES

Came 17 Minutes After the Collision, When Flames Reached Munitions Cargo.

MANY VICTIMS ON SHIPS

Harbor Crowded with Boats on War Duty—American Bluejackets Aid in Rescue Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—One thousand tons of munitions on board the French Line steamship Mont Blanc exploded in the harbor at 9 o'clock this morning as the result of a collision with the Belgian Relief steamship Imo, killed 800 to 2,000 persons, injured 3,000 or more others, many of them probably fatally, and laid waste a wide area of this city, causing millions of dollars damage.

Practically all the business and older part of Halifax, known as Richmond, was shattered by the terrific concussion or wiped out by the fires that started at once. The more modern part, between North Street and Pleasant Point, was shaken as by an earthquake, but the more solid buildings resisted serious damage to a large extent.

The monstrous energy suddenly released by the blast swept irregularly over the country about Halifax, did vast damage in Dartmouth, across the bay; broke windows sixty-one miles off, and by the force of its concussion killed a telegrapher at his desk four miles from the bay.

The munition ship, bound in from New York, had almost passed through the narrows leading from the outer harbor into Bedford Basin to the northwest, when the collision occurred. The Imo, westward bound, was just putting to sea.

The weather was clear and the two ships had room in which to pass. Because of a misunderstanding of signals, however, they headed for each other. Their efforts to avoid each other were unsuccessful and the Mont Blanc was pierced on the port side. A few minutes later flames burst from the wreckage.

Fought Vainly to Check Flames.

The pilot of the Belgian relief ship, who is a survivor, says that the Mont Blanc carried benzine tanks forward and that soon after the collision the burning oil spread fiercely over the fore part of the ship.

Witnesses of the disaster who escaped reported that the crew of the Mont Blanc began to work desperately to check the flames, knowing that their own lives, at least, were at stake.

Men on the waterfront and on ships in the harbor within sight of the Mont Blanc saw the crew driven back step by step by the flames until finally they abandoned hope and rushed for the boats. They rowed as hard as they could toward the shore, while the Mont Blanc drifted.

Seventeen minutes after the collision the munitions ship blew up. The harbor at this point is less than half a mile wide. On the south shore is the Richmond section of Halifax. On the north shore is the town of Dartmouth. On each side the land slopes rather sharply upward from the waterfront, so as to form a trough, confining the explosion in some degree and increasing its destructiveness.

The main waterfront works, piers for loading ships, and warehouses of supplies and munitions, are located between the ocean and a point some distance to the southward of the scene of the explosion, so that they escaped the full effect of the blast. They were damaged badly, but reports late last night indicated that the explosion had not crippled the principal waterfront developments used by the Government in loading transports and munitions ships.

The finest buildings and best residences of the town are on slopes of the hills lying back of the principal waterfront works, and thus at a distance from the explosion. This section, which includes the public buildings and fine residences near the Citadel which overlooks the city, escaped the withering blast of flames. The shock, however, rocked it tremendously and shattered windows everywhere.

Flattened Whole Section.

The great loss of life was in the Richmond district. This is built up for the most part of small wooden houses on narrow streets. Because of their

Confusion of Signals Caused Collision; Benzine Started Fire That Reached Munitions

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—Pilot Frank Mackie of the munitions steamer Mont Blanc declared tonight that the collision today resulted from a confusion of whistles sounded by the Imo. He believes the fire which caused the explosion was due to the fact that the munitions ship carried a deck load of benzine.

An official of the Norton & Lilly Company said last night that the relief ship which collided with the Mont Blanc was the Norwegian freighter Imo of Christiania, which left New York about eight days ago with a cargo of 8,000 tons of grain for Rotterdam, and was scheduled to call at Halifax for examination. She was built in Belfast by Harland & Wolff in 1881 as the White Star liner Runic, and was sold a few years ago to the South Pacific Whaling Company of Christiania.

The Imo carried a crew of sixty men and was commanded, according to the shipping records, by Captain From. She was a four-masted iron vessel of 5,043 gross tonnage, 430 feet long, 45 feet 2 inches beam, and 30 feet 3 inches depth of hold.

The Mont Blanc was a French Line boat under charter to the British Admiralty and left here with 1,000 tons of munitions.

Point of Collision and Devastated Area.

The star in the Narrows in the above map shows where the two ships came together and the Mont Blanc blew up. The shaded part of the map indicates the district of the city which was devastated.

vation on a slope, the roofs of the houses were lifted above those nearer to the waterfront, so that most of the dwellings were exposed to the full violence of the blow.

Much of this section was flattend to the ground. Women at home, children at school and men at work were caught and crushed in a twinkling when their buildings sprung down on them like traps. The terrific heat of the blast from consuming gases of the munitions swept an area strewn with thousands of tons of kindling wood.

When those who had escaped crushing in the wreckage could recover themselves they found fire racing through splintered woodwork in several spots in the Richmond section. Nothing could save great tracts from being burned over, and tonight it appeared that nearly half of the area of the city was in ruins.

The dead will probably never be more than approximately known because of the many families of whom no trace except burned bones is left.

TWO SQUARE MILES IN RUINS.

City Laid Waste by Shock, and Then by Flames.

By The Associated Press.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—Eight hundred to 2,000 persons were killed and two square miles of this city were laid in ruins today, following the blowing up of the French munitions ship Mont Blanc in the harbor after a collision with the Belgian relief steamship Imo at 9 o'clock this morning.

Late tonight five cartloads of dead were brought to the Morgue, and the Chief of Police estimated that the dead would reach 2,000. Other officials thought the total would exceed that number.

Thousands of persons were injured in the collapse of buildings, due to the shock of the explosion, or in the fires that started almost immediately in the devastated area and were not brought under control until after nine hours' hard fighting. Many of those injured are likely to die.

Tonight, as the dazed city is recovering from the terrible disaster, dead bodies lie in scores in the streets and in overthrown buildings or buried beneath the debris of fallen walls. Rescue parties are busily at work.

The hospitals are filled to overflowing with victims, and many private houses are crowded. Temporary hospitals and morgues have been opened in schoolhouses in the western section of the city.

Systematic efforts are being made tonight to identify the dead, but great difficulty is encountered, as numbers who were killed suffered injuries that made recognition impossible.

Soldiers and Sailors Patrol City.

All business has been suspended, while armed guards of soldiers and sailors are patrolling the city and are searching among the ruins for the dead and injured. The Canadians are being assisted in this work by bluejackets from an American warship in the harbor. Not a street car is moving, and most of Halifax is in darkness tonight.

Virtually all the north end of the city is laid waste, and the property damage will run far into the millions. Part of the town of Dartmouth, across the harbor from Halifax, also is in ruins. Nearly all the buildings in the dockyard here are wrecked.

The zone of destruction in Halifax

railway station as far north as Africville to Bedford Basin, the district being known as Richmond. From the water the devastated district extends back to a point running parallel with Gottingen Street. Nothing has been left standing in this section of the city. Buildings which were not demolished by the force of the terrific explosion were destroyed by the flames that started immediately afterward.

Many of the men comprising the crews of the ships in the harbor were killed and injured. On one steamer, the Piotou, it is reported that 33 of the crew of 42 were killed. Bodies of many seamen have been picked up in the harbor.

A large Canadian steamer, moored at the north end, was torn from her hawsers by the concussion and set drifting in mid-stream.

Ships Crashed in the Narrows.

The collision which resulted in the disaster occurred near Pier 8, in the narrows leading from the harbor to Bedford Basin, to the northwest.

The Mont Blanc, laden with munitions, was bound from New York for Bedford Basin when the Imo, bound for sea, crashed into her.

The Mont Blanc was pierced on the port side almost to the engine room. The other ship, which was only slightly damaged, backed away, when flames burst out on the munitions ship and was promptly abandoned by the crew.

The Captain of the Mont Blanc also ordered his crew to the boats, as he realized that an explosion was inevitable. The men reached shore safely before the tremendous blast, seventeen minutes later, which blew the ship to pieces and wrecked a large part of the city.

The Imo, following the collision, caught fire and seemed for a time in imminent danger of destruction. Accordingly she was beached.

The business life of the city had just begun for the day when the town was shaken to its foundations by the explosion.

Many persons in the streets were picked up bodily and hurled to the ground. Occupants of office buildings cowered under a shower of falling glass and plaster.

In the main part of the city, where the buildings were chiefly of stone or concrete, the damage was confined to the shattering of windows, and most of the casualties in this part of the city were caused by flying glass.

Houses Blown to Atoms.

In the west and northwest sections the damage was more extensive, and there the walls of many houses were blown to atoms.

It was in Richmond, opposite the scene of the explosion, however, that the havoc was greatest. Here whole blocks of dwellings, mostly of frame construction, were leveled. Street after street was laid in ruins, and structures which were left standing by the explosion were destroyed by fires which broke out simultaneously in a score of places, and which it was impossible to check until they had burned themselves out.

Many of the fires were caused by overturned stoves, and these generally were in wooden frame houses that lent themselves readily to the flames.

It is believed that scores of persons who had been injured by the collapse of their homes perished in the flames from which they were helpless to flee. The fires in this district were still smoldering tonight.

Scores of persons were injured by the collapse of the railway station, several

rink, military gymnasium, sugar refinery, and elevator.

Among other structures wrecked was St. Joseph's Church, and the school building adjoining. An immense cotton factory in the Richmond district also was demolished.

The concussion shattered the big gas tanks of the city. All power plants are out of commission and newspaper offices have been so badly wrecked that publication is impossible.

Only a pile of smoldering ruins marks the spot where the great building of the American Sugar Refining Company stood.

The drydock and the buildings which surrounded it were all destroyed. A Richmond school, which housed hundreds of children, was demolished, and it is reported that only three children escaped.

It was reported tonight that all the guests in the hotels of the city were safe. Some of them were cut by flying glass, but none was seriously injured.

Two members of the crew of the Canadian cruiser Niobe, which lay at her dock, were killed by the explosion and several were injured.

Feared Fleet or Air Raid.

Five minutes after the explosion the streets in all parts of Halifax were filled with frenzied, panic-stricken throngs striving to reach the outskirts in an effort to escape what they believed was a raid by a German fleet. Hundreds of the fugitives had been cut by the showers of glass from windows shattered by the concussion.

The fear of an air raid possessed the minds of many when the explosion on the Mont Blanc shook the town. There were three distinct shocks. First came a comparatively light rumble like a seismic disturbance. A moment later a terrific blast made even the citadel quake. Then a crash of glass throughout a wide area completed the confusion.

Thousands, rushing into the open, saw a thick cloud of gray smoke hanging over the north end of the city. This strengthened their conviction of an attack from the air.

It was feared that other explosions would follow, and as far as possible the frightened ones were herded in the southern part of the city. Great crowds gathered in open lots and remained there for hours until they believed that all danger was passed.

In the Richmond section injured men and women crawled out of the wreckage of their homes and lay in the streets until they were removed in ambulances and automobiles to hospitals. Those less seriously hurt aided those more gravely injured.

In the streets, piled high with debris, were found the shattered bodies of many women and children. Several children were crushed to death when they were hurled against telegraph poles by the force of the explosion.

In scores of cases occupants of houses who had escaped without injury or were only slightly hurt were baffled by the flames in their search for members of their families and were forced to stand by impotent, while what once had been their homes became funeral pyres for their loved ones.

A Government employe, A. B. Macdonald, who made all speed to reach his home after the explosion, found that his wife and four children had perished. His two-year-old daughter had been killed while playing in the yard of her home.

Among those killed were the Chief of the Fire Department and his deputy, who were hurled to death when a fire engine exploded.

Scores of children in the public schools in the North End lost their lives. Many others suffered broken limbs and were rescued with difficulty from the ruined buildings. The teachers who escaped injury worked heroically to save the lives of the children under their charge.

Lebaron Coleman, manager of the Canadian Express Company, was killed when the roof of the company's building collapsed.

Quick Organization of Rescue.

In less than half an hour after the disaster 5,000 persons had gathered on the Common and thousands of others had sought refuge in fields outside the city. Hundreds were reported missing by their relatives, and it was not known whether they were alive or dead.

The work of rescue and relief was promptly organized. The Academy of Music and many other public buildings were thrown open to house the homeless. Five hundred tents were erected on the Common and will be occupied by the troops, who surrendered their barracks to the women and children.

Every nook and cranny in all available public and private buildings was made ready within an hour to receive the wounded. A steady stream of ambulances and automobiles arrived at hospitals, which soon were filled to capacity with the injured.

Doctors, nurses, and volunteers toiled ceaselessly in the work of succor. Their ranks were swelled by others who arrived in constantly increasing numbers from nearby towns.

Those who were only slightly injured were sent to their own homes or to those of friends after their wounds had been treated. There were hundreds of cases of serious injury, however, and it is expected the death list will be greatly increased by those who succumb to their wounds. Before nightfall twenty-five of the injured had died.

Automobiles are scurrying about all sections of the city tonight carrying blanket-clad burdens.

A committee of citizens already has been formed and assistance is asked from all outside points. The supplies most needed are glass, tar paper, beaver board, putty, bedding, and blankets. The Mayors of all towns in the province have been asked to rush supplies to Halifax.

Fear of food shortage is entertained by some, though encouragement is found in the word that train loads of provisions are already on the way here from several points. The immediate feeding of homeless ones amid the confusion remains, however, a serious problem. Everything possible is being done to systematize the distribution of food as well as of clothing and bedding.

There was much suffering among the homeless tonight. The temperature, while not low for this district, held below freezing.

All Wires Thrown Down.

The force of the explosion was felt at Truro, sixty-one miles away, where windows were shattered. All telegraph and telephone wires were torn down, and for several hours Halifax was completely isolated from the outside world.

This afternoon a telegraph line was worked for a short time into Halifax, establishing the first communication with the city since the brief period that followed the explosion.

A second outlet for news of the disaster was established after several hours of emergency labor late today. Following the restoration of one telegraph wire, the cable line to the New England coast was repaired.

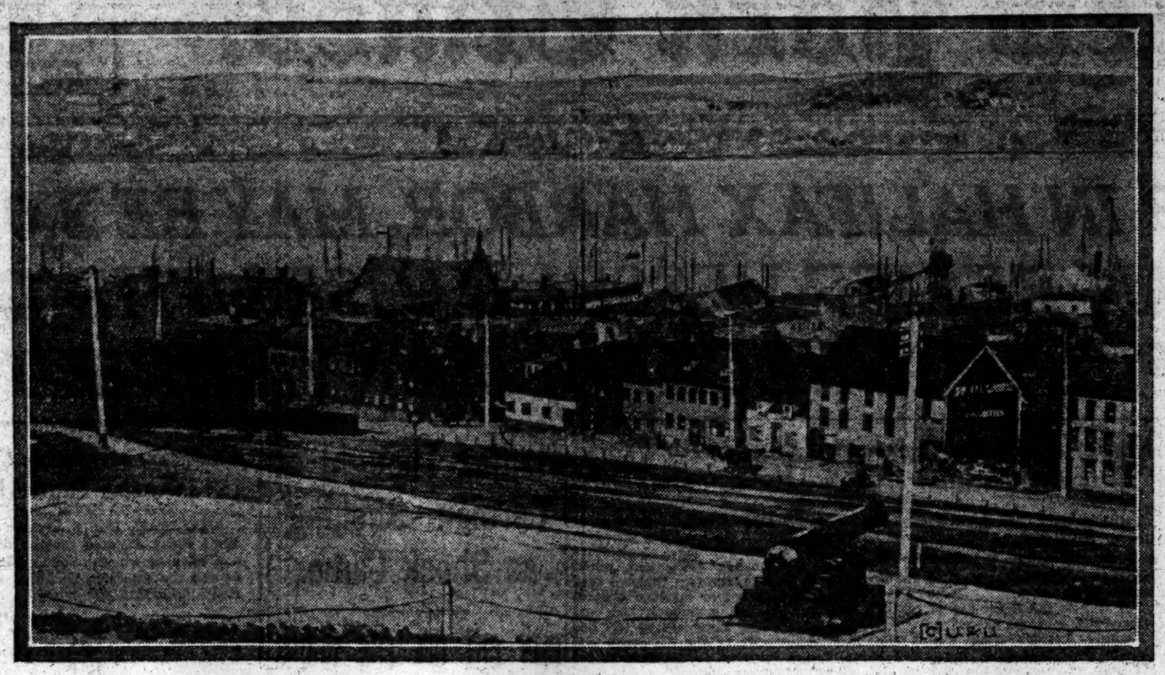
Charles Prest, gasoline engineer on the steamer Wasper B, which had been in drydock, had a narrow escape from death.

"We had 80 gallons of gasoline in our tanks when a shell from the munitions ship struck us," he said. "We had just left the drydock to go to Bedford Basin to get some plates and were opposite the Lorne Club when we saw the ship coming down from the basin and the Mont Blanc going up.

"I heard the Belgian steamer's whistle blowing, and then I saw that the munitions ship was on fire on the starboard side. We tried to turn back to warn the officials at the drydock, but before we reached there a shell struck us. I believe I was the only one of the crew on board the Wasper B to escape. The ship was blown up. My son, who worked with the drydock, was killed."

Thomas Mackenzie Peck, who came here

View of Halifax Harbor, Where Explosion Occurred.



anything on the battle front to equal the scenes of destruction that he witnessed in Halifax today.

SHOCK CAUSED A TIDAL WAVE.

And Dock Workers by Hundreds Were Engulfed.

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 6.—Survivors reaching here from Halifax tonight reported that the explosion caused a great tidal wave in The Narrows, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of workers in the busy dock district.

George Graham, manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, who was on the train, was one of the first to reach the devastated area. He reported that in walking from the waterfront to the Richmond district, he counted twenty-five dead railway men.

Another man from Halifax said that every building on both sides of Barrington Street, between the Queens Hotel and Richmond station was wrecked.

L. M. Boy, General Officer of the Maple Leaf Lumber Company, told a graphic story of his experiences.

He was sitting in the Queen's Hotel, on the southernmost edge of the ravaged district, when he was thrown out of his chair by a terrific explosion. He rushed into the street with hundreds of others.

The hotel guests, he said, were surprisingly cool.

"It is an air raid," was the general version. The possibilities of a raid by Zeppelins had been frequently talked about and all had prepared themselves for eventualities.

Going to the North Street station, he found that the immense glass roof had been carried away. Many were killed at that point. He thought the number might reach twenty-five, but said it was impossible to give an accurate estimate. In the portion of the district he was able to penetrate he thought the dead numbered at least 500.

Among the dead in the city are Edward Condon, Chief of the Fire Department; William Brunt, Deputy Fire Chief; Captain Peter S. Broderick of the Fire Department; the wife and son of the Rev. W. J. Sweatman of the Kaye Street Methodist Church, and Dr. Murdock Chisholm.

Within a few hours all the Halifax hospitals were overcrowded. The relief trains from this city, Sydney, Amherst, Monoton, and other cities are returning with such of the injured as can be moved.

HEARD 61 MILES AWAY.

Nova Scotia Cities Rush Help to Halifax.

AMHERST, N. S., Dec. 6.—The explosion at Halifax was so terrific that it destroyed the installation in telegraph and telephone offices for thirty miles around the city, while it was heard at Truro, sixty-one miles away.

Messages asking for fire engines and fire fighting apparatus, doctors and nurses, hospital supplies, &c., were received from Halifax by many localities in Nova Scotia. Special trains were made up, with everything required that could be obtained.

At Truro, Windsor, and Amherst the City Councils met in the morning and decided to take immediate steps to render aid to the afflicted people at Halifax.

It is understood that large quantities of food were destroyed and that the citizens of Halifax may soon be in danger of starving. It was decided to rush carloads of food to the city.

Special trains from Moncton and St. John passed through Amherst tonight, carrying doctors, nurses, and druggists to Truro, where injured from Halifax are being brought.

RAILWAYS SUFFER HEAVILY.

Scattered Reports to Outside Points Tell of Damage.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 6.—A message received by J. D. Reid, Canadian Minister of Railways, from Assistant Chief Engineer Duff of the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, said that every building north of the Queen's Hotel was wrecked.

"The North Street Station is in ruins," the message said, "as well as our plant at Willow Park, and there is just one mass of wreckage and dead bodies in the north end of the city. Special trains from Sydney with doctors, nurses, and hospital supplies are on their way. I am also arranging for food supplies and to send coaches to Halifax to take people away."

AMHERST, N. S., Dec. 6.—The Canadian Government Depot, used by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is described as having entirely collapsed.

Freight cars were blown off railway tracks along a stretch of nearly two miles. Storage sheds along the waterfront for a mile and a half were leveled.

Pieces of iron and shrapnel have been found three miles from the Halifax waterfront.

SPY PLOT RUMORS START IN HALIFAX

Sight of Our Bluejackets Helps to Reassure the Panic-stricken People.

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 6.—Two hundred injured arrived here late today by train from Halifax and other train loads are following, as the facilities in the garrison city for caring for wounded are inadequate.

With the growing details of the extent of the disaster in Halifax came a crop of rumors of spy plots. This phase received the immediate attention of Government officials, but so far as could be learned tonight the explosion was due to misunderstanding on the parts of the pilots of the Mont Blanc and the Imo.

Equally prompt was the action of the military and naval authorities in reinforcing the police that no general incidents of looting were reported. The sight of American bluejackets helping in the work of rescue and in maintaining order was reassuring to the panic stricken populace.

WAR MADE HALIFAX BUSY PORT OF CALL

Harbor Was Constantly Studded with Troop-Laden Transports and Munition Freighters.

GREAT RAILWAY TERMINUS

Millions Invested There Since 1914 in Piers, Warehouses, and Shipyards—Used as Base by Navy.

Halifax is built on the eastern slope of a peninsula in Halifax harbor. The harbor consists of a neck of water a mile wide and six miles long, which ends in Bedford Basin, a large sheet of water open all the year and affording a safe anchorage for vessels of any size.

Hills on either side of the narrow harbor form a trough calculated to increase greatly the violence of any large explosion in the waters of the harbor. Since the war Halifax has grown from a comparatively small port of provincial importance to one of the greatest gates of ocean traffic in North America, and its waters have been constantly studded with transports and freighters carrying munitions and supplies. Most of the Canadian troops now in Europe, supposed to number about 400,000, sailed from Halifax harbor.

In 1911 Halifax had a population of 47,000, according to the census of that year, but this is believed to have more than doubled, with the enormous growth of the military and naval importance of the city. It is the nearest North American port of consequence to Europe, and this, combined with the fact that it possessed a magnificent natural harbor and was the terminus of the great Canadian railroad systems, produced its great importance since the Summer of 1914. It is the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Canadian Government railroads, and local lines.

Places in Devastated Area.

Steamship lines operate between the port and points in Newfoundland, Great Britain, the United States, and the West Indies. The greatest developments, which have taken place since 1914, have been the building of piers, warehouses, shipyards, and railway facilities to handle the vast streams of munitions and troops bound for Europe. These structures were naturally the most exposed to destruction from an explosion on the water.

The most important part of the waterfront lay in the area of damage from the explosion, dispatches indicate. In addition, there were many churches and schools, the main railway station, some of the Government dockyards, Wellington Barracks, the Admiralty House, (the official residence of the Admiral in command of the North American British Squadron,) the Military Hospital, Garrison Chapel, the Post Office, the Provincial Parliament Building, the City Hall, and Ordnance Department, most of the large stores, all of the telegraph and cable buildings, and a few hotels. One of the institutions in the area is the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Home for Aged Women. A large cotton mill and a sugar refinery were among the chief manufacturing plants.

Most of the devastated section was the old part of Halifax, in which are many buildings erected by the original settlers. The section is thickly populated. The lay of the streets and the character of the buildings were such as to increase the danger from a conflagration. Many of the buildings were frail wooden structures, crowded together, and the blocks were separated only by narrow streets. Hollis Street, the principal business thoroughfare, had many substantial buildings and many of the residence streets were lined with fine homes.

Within the area damaged, as indicated in dispatches, is Citadel Hill, the eminence which dominates the entire city. This is 235 feet above the sea. It was fortified by Vauban because of the magnificent view which it commands of the town and harbor. This has been a military strong point since the French and Indian war and was heavily fortified in 1778. Near the head of the hill stands the Halifax County Academy, a large and handsome building in red brick. Near it are extensive barracks, which were occupied before the war by the Royal Engineers and Artillery.

One of the principal buildings in the stricken area is the Dominion Building, built of brown freestone on a granite basis, with the Post Office and Customs Department on the ground floor and the Provincial Museum upstairs. The museum is famous for its collection of Indian curios and historical relics. Nearly opposite this, on Hollis Street, is the imposing Provincial Parliament House, finished in 1818. Another handsome edifice on this street is the Halifax Club. Near it are the Queen and Halifax Hotels. The Government House, dating from 1800, also in on this street.

Some of the other places in the ravaged area are the Presbyterian Ladies' College, the Waverly Hotel, the St. Paul's Old Churchyard, St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, the Brigade Office, the Academy of Music, the Glebe House, St. Mary's Cathedral, the most conspicuous church building in Halifax, with an imposing granite front and a tall white spire; the City Club, St. Mary's Hall and the Church of England Institute. One of the architectural curiosities of the city is St. Paul's Church, a large wooden structure, built in 1750.

A group of new buildings were constructed in 1914 for the Dalhousie University. Other seats of learning and public institutions in the city are the Nova Scotia Technical College, the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's Hospital, Presbyterian and Catholic theological schools, the Victoria General Hospital, and the Children's Hospital. There were in 1914 a total of twenty-nine public schools in the city.

Halifax is the seat of the Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of Halifax.

Even before the war began Halifax was growing rapidly, because of its importance as a railroad terminal. Early in 1914 there were being constructed, under contracts involving many millions of dollars, piers, breakwaters, railway extensions, and a union passenger depot. The railway piers were large enough for the accommodation of the greatest transatlantic liners, a fact which became of immense importance when the transportation of troops began.

Most British City in America.

The export trade of Halifax in agricultural produce, lumber, and fish has been considerable. Its main industrial establishments, before the city's commercial facilities were subordinated to war uses, were iron foundries, machine shops, soap, and boot and shoe factories. The value of its manufactured output in 1910 was $12,140,400, compared with $6,927,552 in 1900.

Long before the war Halifax was known as "the most British city in America." This was because it was used as a British naval station and a British garrison post. The city was always full of officers and men of the British army and navy. Its comparative meagreness of communication with the rest of Canada and its intimate connection with Great Britain contributed to maintain this characteristic of the city.

In 1906 the Canadian Government took over the naval and military establishments, and manned them with Canadian soldiers and sailors, reducing somewhat the British social strength in the city, but British warships continued to make regular visits to the city.

The city was founded in 1749, when the British Lords of Trade sent out a body of 2,376 immigrants under Edward Cornwallis. They forced their dominion over the Indians and the French colony of Acadians. It became the leading naval station of Canada, and was the rendezvous for the fleet and army which captured Louisburg in 1758, and for Wolfe's armament which seized Quebec. It was one of the chief bases of operations against the Americans in the War of Independence and in 1812. During the civil war, Halifax was the starting point of many Confederate blockade runners, business enterprises which laid the foundation of the fortunes of some of the leading families of the city.

OTHER MUNITIONS EXPLOSIONS

Accidents Have Taken a Considerable Toll of Lives Since War Began.

A considerable number of munitions explosions, most of them in plants where munitions were manufactured, have occurred since the beginning of the European war.

About 112 persons, most of them women and girls, were killed in a series of explosions in the shrapnel buildings of the Eddystone Munition Corporation at Eddystone, Penn., on April 10, 1917. About 30,000 shells were destroyed in this explosion.

Although the loss of life was small in the Black Tom explosion, on Sunday, July 31, 1916, when thousands of tons of dynamite were blown up, the city of New York was shaken and thirteen warehouses were destroyed, and the damage was estimated at $30,000,000. The shock was felt over an area of 100 miles.

A wireless message from Berlin, via Sayville, on Feb. 20, 1917, told of an explosion at the naval station at Archangel, Russia, where a munition steamer was unloading. The report, which was unconfirmed, said that 1,500 persons had been killed, 3,000 wounded, and the explosion did damage estimated at 50,000,000 rubles. It was said that every person within a kilometer of the scene was killed or injured.

Almost similar to the Halifax explosion was the blowing up of the French warship Liberté, which was destroyed in the harbor of Toulon on Sept. 25, 1911, with a loss of between 350 and 400 officers and men. The accident was the result of an explosion in the magazines of the vessel.

The French battleship Iena also was blown up in the Toulon Navy Yard on March 12, 1907, with a loss of more than 100 men. A serious disaster in the Japanese Navy was the loss of the warship Mikasa on Sept. 11, 1905, from a magazine explosion, with a loss of between 200 and 300 men.

In the American Navy one of the most serious accidents was an explosion in the boiler room of the cruiser Bennington in the harbor of San Diego on July 21, 1906. It caused the death of 60 men and injury to as many more. Other serious accidents in the United States Navy were the premature ignition of a powder charge on the battleship Missouri off Pensacola on April 13, 1904, when 23 men were killed; an explosion on the Massachusetts due to a premature ignition of powder, when 9 men were killed; a flareback on the Kearsarge on April 13, 1906, which killed 2 officers and 8 men; an explosion on the Georgia on July 15, 1907, that killed 2 officers and 6 men, and a boiler explosion on the armored cruiser Tennessee in June, 1908, resulting in the death of 4 men and the injury of 4 others.

Two men were killed on Jan. 3, 1916, by an explosion on the tramp oil tank steamer Aztec Norge at Erie Basin. Thirty men were killed when 8,000 pounds of black powder xploddd on Nov. 30, 1915, in a packing house in the du Pont company near Wilmington. Five men were killed in another explosion when the Carney's Point plant of the du Pont company blew up on Jan. 10, 1916. A cordite explosion took a toll of seven lives at the plant of the Canadian Explosive Company at Beloiel, Quebec, about twenty-five miles from Montreal, on July 6, 1915.

The Halifax disaster is the most tragic explosion, in the number of lives wiped out, in the last twenty-five years. Indeed, few catastrophies of any nature exceed it in the number of dead—chiefly, the Messina earthquake in 1908, when approximately 200,000 lives were lost, the Mont Pelee volcanic eruption on the Island of Martinique in 1902, when 40,000 persons lost their lives, and an earthquake in the interior of Italy in 1915, when 35,000 dead was the toll.

The Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago in 1903 claimed 575 lives, while the sinking of the excursion steamship General Slocum in the East River, New York, in 1904 left a death list of about 1,400. In 1906 the earthquake and fire in San Francisco took the lives of approximately 1,000 persons, while the loss of the steamship Titanic in collision with an iceberg in 1912 resulted in a toll of 1,503 dead.

In 1914 the steamship Empress of Ireland went down in the St. Lawrence River, near Fathers Point, Quebec, with the loss of 1,027 lives. Then followed the sinking of the Lusitania, by a German torpedo, and the steamship Eastland in the Chicago River in 1915, with death lists respectively of 1,198 and 812.

In October of this year it was reported that 4,000 persons had lost their lives in a munitions explosion in Austria, but this report never has been confirmed.

ANXIOUS RELATIVES HERE.

Unable to Get Messages of Inquiry Through to Halifax.

Scores of men and women, apprehensive for the safety of friends and relatives in Halifax, crowded the main offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, yesterday. From the time the explosion became known anxious persons hurried to the offices and filed telegrams for transmission to the Nova Scotia city.

It was not until half past nine last night that it was announced wire connection had been re-established with Halifax through Boston, but messages were all subject to delay.

After making inquiries and filing telegrams, many inquirers spent anxious moments pacing the offices of the telegraph companies, hoping to have word that their friends or relatives were safe. Earlier in the evening wire connection had been established as far as Truro, about sixty miles from Halifax. At that time it was said that special trains might be run to Halifax with messages, but there was no certainty that the messages would go through.

OPERATOR LEAVES TO SUCCOR WIFE

And Pyess Story of Disaster Has to Wait Till Substitute Is Found.

At 10 o'clock last night there was a sudden break in the story of the Halifax disaster coming into the New York offices of The Associated Press over the wire of The Canadian Press, the only one in operation into that city since the explosion.

Efforts to raise Halifax were ineffectual. An hour later it was learned that the operator who had been sending from the stricken city had left his key when a messenger brought him news that his wife had been dangerously injured. While sending the story he had expressed the fear that something must have happened to her because she had sent him no message since he went on duty.

The regular Canadian press operator at Halifax has been missing since the explosion, and his place was taken by a substitute. Sending of further details of the disaster was perforce suspended until a second substitute was found.

Halifax was cut off for a time from all communication with the rest of the world by wire or cable, according to officials of the Western Union Cable Company in this city. All land lines were down and the plant of the United States Direct Cable Company at Halifax was so damaged by the explosion that the line could not be operated.

NEWS OF DISASTER STIRS SHIP MEN HERE

Little Known to Show What Vessels Were in Nova Scotia Port at the Time.

CABLE INQUIRIES SENT

Some Anxiety About Nieuw Amsterdam—Mont Blanc Was Under British Orders.

The steamship Mont Blanc, which by the explosion of her cargo of munitions caused the disaster at Halifax yesterday, was a vessel of the French Line. She arrived in this port Nov. 9 on her first voyage to the United States. She loaded provisions and machinery at the line's pier in the North River and took on whatever ammunition she was to get in Gravesend Bay on her way out.

The Captain, presumably J. Savary, who commanded her on her westward trip, sailed under sealed orders from the British Admiralty and, according to officers of the line yesterday, they knew nothing of the movements of the vessel after she left New York or where she was bound. It was said that the Captain did not know whether he was going to the English Channel, the Mediterranean, or East Indies until he was clear of the American coast.

The Mont Blanc was a single screw steamship of 3,121 gross tonnage and carried a crew of thirty-five men. She was 320 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 15 feet 3 inches depth of hold. The vessel was built in 1899 at Middlesboro, England.

Discussing the report that a Belgian relief ship was concerned in the collision, Norton, Lilly & Co., agents for the relief commission, said yesterday that none of the eastbound steamships which left American ports recently for Holland were to call at Halifax. Several relief vessels which sailed recently from Holland for the United States would have to call at Halifax, it was said.

William Honnold, local manager of the relief commission, said it was possible that six westbound relief steamships were in Halifax Harbor yesterday. Until messages were received from the masters of the vessels, it was almost impossible to identify them.

Considerable anxiety was expressed in shipping circles yesterday concerning the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which sailed from New York on Nov. 24 for Rotterdam with 300 passengers, of whom 10 were American citizens, and 350 men in the crew. Agents of the line at 24 State Street said last night that they had received no word from Captain Baron of the Nieuw Amsterdam since she left.

The vessel carried 10,000 tons of grain and foodstuffs for the Belgian Relief Commission, and for that reason the officials here did not think she would be detained long at Halifax. The passage from this port for the liner is about forty-eight hours, and it was thought that she left Halifax about the end of last month.

Officials of steamship companies in New York and Government officers said that it was difficult to tell what ships were in Halifax at the present time waiting for convoy or examination. Several companies sent telegrams to their agents in Halifax directly they had news of the disaster.

Steamship men, who are well acquainted with Halifax, said that the narrows leading to Bedford Basin, were less than a quarter of a mile wide. They are near the old section of Halifax where lived hundreds of men who were employed in loading and discharging ships in the port.

Transports, supply ships, and horse ships go into Bedford Basin and wait there some times for several days until a convoy is made up. Neutral vessels also anchor there. There are generally twenty-five to fifty steamships in the basin, as west-bound neutral vessels have to call at Halifax for examination as well as on the eastbound voyage.

The Halifax piers, which are 500 to 1,000 feet long, are located along the front of the city where the Union railroad station is situated.

There are no piers in Bedford Basin. On the shore around the basin are cottages which are used in Summer by people from the city.

Since the war the shipping of the port of Halifax has increased enormously through the embarkation of the Canadian troops and the shipment of supplies from Canada and the calling of all neutral ships.

NO TRANSPORTS WERE THERE.

Moreover, Those Visiting Halifax Do Not Enter the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—An official who is connected with the transportation of troops to Europe said tonight that he was quite certain no American transports were at Halifax.

When transports go to Halifax they do not enter the harbor, but lie off at a considerable distance, and even if any American transport stopped at Halifax it would be too far away to get the force of the explosion.

Give him a box of Inter-woven Socks they're sure to please

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An inquiry into the True Religion
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It gives a firm basis of religion to all who seek the Truth.
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Especially built for military use—ideal not only for the soldier, but for all rough outdoor wear.

Has a bellows tongue, preventing water from leaking through eyelets. A cork filling between outer and inner sole and viscolized bottom, a double prevention against dampness.

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TROPIKO Grapefruit has been developed with this idea—to give the greatest amount of juice having the finest flavor. Then, to make sure that every piece of fruit bearing the name TROPIKO lives up to this ideal, every piece is selected. When you buy TROPIKO Grapefruit you are getting not only the finest flavor but 25 per cent more juice than in any other.

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The leading growers of Porto Rico, associated in the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange, have co-operated in producing this unusual fruit. The name TROPIKO on the wrapper of the fruit you buy means that these growers have selected that individual piece of fruit as meeting in every way the highest standards of fruit-growing. No fruit not meeting these standards is sold under the TROPIKO brand.

Your dealer has TROPIKO Grapefruit or can get it for you easily.

ASK YOUR DEALER

To get you some of this Grapefruit. Tell him you want to try it.

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Practical Gifts That Are Sure to Please

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The Language of Flowers Expressed in Silk

Handsome, unusual colorings in a heavy-weight silk. Flower designs that are neat, with the meaning of each on a card.

Each in a Gift Box
$2.00

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Free Service to Those on War Duty

TO those actively engaged in the war service of this country and who are therefore obliged to give up direct supervision of their personal business interests, this company will extend the use of its trust facilities, without charge, for the period of the war.

This service includes acting as trustee under voluntary trusts, which may be revoked upon the maker's return, the care and supervision of securities, and other business matters which a wise foresight dictates should be arranged in advance of departure from home.

We shall be glad to explain the advantages and scope of this service in detail. It is offered in the expectation that it will be of value and assistance to our men and women in uniform whom duty calls.

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Resources more than - $600,000,000

AMERICAN CITIES RUSH AID TO HALIFAX

Special Red Cross Trains Leave This City and Boston with Food and Clothing.

MAINE SENDS SUPPLIES, TOO

Bay State Also Sends Doctors, Nurses, and Quartermasters of the State Guard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Aid for the stricken City of Halifax was started forward tonight by the American Red Cross. On the special train sent from Boston by the Governor of Massachusetts were six experienced disaster relief workers with quantities of surgical supplies, bedding, and clothing, and a special Red Cross train from New York carried food, mattresses, blankets, sweaters, overcoats, and a large quantity of clothing for women and children.

Immediately after news came of the disaster the Red Cross began plans for sending relief without waiting for a formal call for assistance from Canada. Tonight this telegram was dispatched to the Lord Mayor of Halifax, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Red Cross at Toronto, and the Canadian Patriotic Fund at Ottawa:

Sending supplies by special trains from New York and Boston to Halifax and sending experienced disaster relief workers from Boston. They go tonight at 10 o'clock. Hoping that all may be of service, we wish to do everything desired, and will appreciate definite requirements and information.

W. F. PERSONS,
Director General, Civilian Relief, American Red Cross.

Two Red Cross workers, Foster Rockwell and J. S. Elsworth, from the office of Jesse H. Jones, Director of Military Relief, were in Halifax when the explosion occurred. Mr. Rockwell telegraphed news of the explosion, and said he would send details later, but no further message had come through late tonight. Mr. Elsworth's name was not mentioned in the dispatch, but officials assumed that he was safe and that both of the men had been active in relief work. They had been sent to Halifax to establish rest canteens for soldiers.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—A train carrying relief workers and medical supplies, quickly assembled by Governor McCall, left Boston for Halifax at 10:17 o'clock. On board were eleven physicians, ten nurses and two Quartermasters, all members of the State Guard, five Red Cross workers and a party of newspaper men. The baggage car was filled with medical supplies and hospital cots. A. C. Ratshesky of the State Committee on Public Safety, was in charge of the party.

Every effort was made to see that no one with hostile intent boarded the train, and all credentials were closely examined. Officials of the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central, and the Canadian Railroads announced that they would co-operate to put the train through in record time. It was hoped the run would be made in twenty hours. The usual time is twenty-six hours.

The doctors and nurses in the party were summoned from Boston hospitals by telephone on short notice, none of them having more than an hour and a half warning.

Governor McCall sent this letter to the Mayor of Halifax, to be delivered by Mr. Ratshesky:

"I am sending A. C. Ratshesky of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee immediately to your city, with a corps of our best State surgeons and nurses, in the belief that they may be of service to you in this hour of need. I need hardly say to you that we have strongest affection for the people of your city, and that we are anxious to do everything possible for their assistance at this time. Kindly express to the people of your city the very deep sympathy of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and assure them that we are ready to answer any call that they may make upon us. Immediately upon hearing of the terrible blow dealt to Halifax, I sent the following telegram to you:

"Understand your city in danger from explosion and conflagration. Reports only fragmentary. Massachusetts stands ready to go to the limit in rendering every assistance you may be in need of. Wire immediately.

"Upon being informed that the wires were out of commission, through the good offices of the Federal Government at Washington, this further telegram was sent to you by wireless:

"Since sending my telegram this morning offering unlimited assistance, an important meeting of citizens has been held and Massachusetts stands ready to offer aid in any way you can avail yourself of it. We are prepared to send forward immediately a special train with surgeons, nurses, and other medical assistance, but await advices from you.

"Won't you please call upon Mr. Ratshesky for every help you need? The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will stand back of Mr. Ratshesky in every way.

"Realizing that time is of the utmost importance, we have not waited for your answer, but have dispatched the train."

Lieut. Col. William A. Brooks, Acting Chief Surgeon of the State Guard, is in charge of the unit of surgeons and nurses.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6.—Five carloads of supplies, including additional telegraph material, groceries, and dry goods left here tonight by special train for Halifax.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 6.—Governor Milliken today sent the following telegram to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and Mayor of Halifax:

"I extend to you the deepest sympathy of the people of Maine in the terrible disaster that has stricken Halifax. Any help Maine can give is yours."

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, Dec. 6.—St. John has organized a relief committee to aid the suffering at Halifax. R. T. Hayes, Mayor of St. Johns, and prominent citizens left tonight for that city. Several physicians were in the party. Two carloads of foodstuffs and bedding were sent, together with 2,500 blankets.

Unable to reach Halifax directly by wire, the American Red Cross tonight sent an offer of assistance through Lieut. Gov. Pugsley of New Brunswick.

BRITISH GIVE UP BOURLON SALIENT

Continued from Page 1.

Germans continued to hammer away at the wood, and a little after noon they launched a heavy attack to the westward of it, in the direction of Moeuvres. This move was made under a heavy barrage, which broke harmlessly on the vacated territory.

Throughout the afternoon the Germans in considerable numbers kept moving cautiously forward across the Cambrai Road, and toward evening they started digging in before the new British line. A fairly large German force entered Aneux last night. A heavy German attack which developed north of Anneux yesterday afternoon was smashed by artillery fire.

It was, naturally, a sad body of British troops who made their way from Bourlon Wood. They had fought through many bitter days to capture and hold the position. They knew it was best for them to go, still they hated to relinquish what had been won. Probably the hardest part was the farewell said at the graves of comrades scattered through the woods. The British marked each mound with its little wooden cross before they left.

Wood Now Under British Guns.

Bourlon Wood has been a bad place for the British to hold and it will be as bad for the Germans. Throughout the forest are pools of water over which poisonous gases hang for twenty-four hours after discharge from the shells. From their new position the British artillery will be able to pour a steady stream of explosives into the wood.

The zone from which the British retired south of Bourlon will also be a hard place for the enemy to build his defenses, for it is low-lying ground dominated by the new British lines.

It is impossible to give the new British line at this time, but it certainly is much stronger in every way than the previous one. The British retain their hold on the famous Hindenburg line, which furnishes Field Marshal Haig with a very desirable reserve of defenses.

Salient Too Exposed.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Withdrawal of the British troops from the Bourlon salient, in the Cambrai battle area, was announced today by the War Office. This salient was sharply exposed to German gunfire, and by abandoning it the British are enabled to consolidate their positions upon a much stronger line to the southwest.

The text of the official statement this afternoon reads:

On the night of Tuesday our troops holding the salient formed by our positions in the neighborhood of Noyelles-sur-l'Escaut and Bourlon Wood were withdrawn a short distance to a position southwest of these localities. The withdrawal was made successfully without interference from the enemy, who until a late hour yesterday appeared not to be aware of the movement. Prior to the withdrawal, the enemy's field works in the abandoned area were systematically destroyed.

Further hostile attacks yesterday evening in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie were repulsed. Local fighting continued in this locality during the night. Southwest of the village our line has been advanced slightly.

The night report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters says

Local fighting has taken place again today in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie without any change in the situation. In the area south of Bourlon Wood minor hostile attacks were repulsed with severe loss to the enemy from the fire of our artillery and infantry.

The hostile infantry has been active at a number of points south of the Scarpe, and also in the neighborhood of Armentières.

The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters in France sends the following:

"General Byng has realized Napoleon's definition of a General's greatest quality—'To know when to retreat and do it.' The British have fallen back deliberately and successfully upon a well-chosen line, which rules out the salient made by Bourlon Wood, and should enable us to maintain our hold upon the captured length of the Hindenburg line against any pressure.

"The territory we abandoned is probably less than one-third of the total gained in General Byng's great tank drive. The work of destroying everything valuable to the enemy was very thoroughly done."

Gain of 2½ Miles, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (via London.)—The capture by the Germans of Graincourt, Anneux, Cantaing, Noyelles, and Marcoing is announced by the War Office. The Germans are said to have advanced their line to a depth of four kilometers over a section ten kilometers in length.

The losses suffered by the British in the Cambrai region are said to have been heavy. The number of prisoners taken has been increased to more than 9,000 and the number of guns captured to 148.

In their retirement in the Cambrai sector, the announcement says, the British destroyed villages, leaving traces which, there and in the City of Cambrai, previously damaged, will long be visible on French soil. The British are reported to have withdrawn to the heights north and east of Flesquières.

The text of the official statement reads:

Western Theatre—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders toward evening the artillery activity increased considerably south and southwest of Moeuvres. Our troops stormed British trenches and pressed forward over the road leading from Bapaume to Cambrai.

As a result of our recent successful attacks and under constant pressure from the north and east, the enemy evacuated his forward positions between Moeuvres and Marcoing and withdrew to the heights north and east of Flesquieres. Pressing after him eagerly, we took the villages of Graincourt, Anneux, Cantaing, and Noyelles, and the wooded heights north of Marcoing and pushed forward our line to a depth of four kilometers on a breadth of ten kilometers.

During his retreat the enemy, whenever he had time, destroyed the villages either by setting them on fire or blowing them up. The ruins of these villages and the wanton destruction which had been commenced on the town of Cambrai, now far distant from the enemy, are traces which for many a long day the English have left on French soil, of the breaking through at Cambrai which they began with such high hopes and which ended in checkmate by a heavy defeat.

The losses which the enemy suffered in the last few days, especially in Bourlon Wood, were more than usually heavy. The number of prisoners taken during the fighting around Cambrai has increased to more than 9,000, while the booty in guns has increased to 148 and in machine guns to 716.

The supplementary official statement issued by the War Office this evening reads:

Marcoing, southwest of Cambrai, has been cleared of the enemy.

BRITISH TAKE OVER MORE OF FRENCH LINE

That and Sending Aid to Italy Checked Byng's Advance—Commons to Discuss Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 7.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"The debates next week on the vote of credit provide a opportunity for a wide ranging discussion. Advantage of it may be taken for some plain speaking on the military situation.

"The factor that contributed to the check to our successful advance in the region of Cambrai is the dispatch of troops to Italy. The necessity of sending military help to Italy was urgent, but that policy, plus the taking over of more of the French line, carried with it unescapable consequences.

"Not a few M. P.'s feel that the time has come to give some attention to British interests in the war. He cannot go on indefinitely supplying financial power, sea power, and most of the munition power of the alliance, and in addition undertaking unlimited military commitments on the Continent. These views will probably find expression next week."

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 21.—Advt.

ALLIES HAIL WILSON AS WAR SPOKESMAN

Both Sides in Lansdowne Controversy Welcome His Definition of Aims.

DEMAND UNITY AND VIGOR

America Alone Can Defeat Teutons, Says London Morning Post—Paris Enthusiastic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The London newspapers continue to discuss and analyze President Wilson's address to Congress. The Daily Chronicle, comparing the Wilson address and the Lansdowne letter, examines their points of difference and says:

"Lord Lansdowne's letter suggested the possibility of an early peace by negotiation. Such a peace could not involve the destruction of Prussian militarism, for Prussian militarism certainly will not collapse by the new year. Again he suggested that the motive of such a peace might be supplied by all-around war weariness. Thirdly, he suggested that the road to peace lay through a diplomatic deal, and indicated that the outlines of such a deal might be found if we insisted on our western aims, such as those regarding Belgium, and abandoned to the enemy those in southeastern Europe. He observed very marked silence as to Germany's conquests and ambitions on her eastern side, from which it could only be inferred that the western allies had no vital interest in them.

"At each of these crucial points the attitude of President Wilson is not merely different, but opposite. The destruction of Prussian militarism is his vital aim, without which none of the others can be satisfactorily attained. The war, in his conception, ought to end not when or because everybody got tired of it, but when the ending of Prussian military autocracy was assured. He sets his hand to a long, not a short, task.

Emphasis on Eastern Problems.

"Further, so far from being prepared to leave the southeastern or eastern settlement to the enemy, the President insists that the centre of the problem is precisely here. He urges that of all the conquests made by the Hohenzollerns in this war, the most threatening, perhaps, for the future is the conquest of their own allies. The need for emancipating from German mastery the non-German nationalities of Central Europe and the Balkans appears to him not as a local interest but a world interest.

"Lansdowne, like, so far as we are aware, all leading British and American statesmen, favored a post-war league of nations as an instrument to secure the peace of the world, but if his argument on the subject meant anything it meant that he would accept Germany's adhesion to this league as a substitute for her defeat. Wilson is quite clear against this. He will not even admit Germany to membership in the league of nations until her defeat and repentance are manifest and her militarist, autocratic Government has been overthrown, either from without or within.

"Lansdowne, again, wanted us to tell Germany 'that we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of Government other than that of their own choice.' If Wilson subscribes to this, it is with the difference that he does not want to dictate to the Germans their new constitution, but he insists that they must have a new one.

Different Appeals to Germany.

"Wherein do the thought of the President and that of Lansdowne find an important point of contact? In regard to this we think that both of them hope to see Germany's war resolution weakened by allied contradictions of the common German war fears. Both of them think we can bring the end of the war nearer by appealing across the trenches to those on the opposite side.

"It would seem that they have rather different appeals in mind. Lansdowne wants to win over the German Government. The President wants to win over the German people. Possibly Lansdowne thinks the President quixotic and does not believe the German people and their Government can be got to act separately. Certainly they cannot be by the new year.

"The President is looking far ahead. He is not so much hoping to obviate the need for the defeat of the enemy as to obtain the best moral effect from defeat when it comes. It may prove a vain attempt even then, but it is worth making. We hope that when the Prime Minister speaks on Friday he will be able to indorse and supplwement in the same sense what the President said under this head."

Sees Spirit of Lansdowne Letter.

The Daily News says:

"It is surely the utmost effrontry on the part of the Northcliffe press to discover that President Wilson is backing up their abuse of Lord Lansdowne. Through the President's whole speech runs the spirit and policy of the Lansdowne letter.

"Like Lansdowne, Wilson is concerned about security first. He has entered the war not because he wishes to be embroiled in the ancient feuds of Europe, but because he wishes to end those feuds and give the world security in the future against the intrigues of Kings, diplomatists, and military tyrannies. No peace will satisfy him which does not get rid of the old order and give the world a new one, and the new order must be founded on the will of democracies. He sets the Allies an example of clear, challenging principles.

"It would be affectation to pretend that his declaration, like his preceding speeches, is not in sharp collision with the nebulous and conflicting statements of the Allies. Reparation he demands, restoration also, but he will have no share in punitive indemnities or annexations. The doctrine of the knock-out blow has no countenance from him and he implicitly repudiates the Paris resolutions and the dismemberment of Austria.

Peace Based on People's Will.

"The whole purport of his speech is the establishment of a world society on the foundation of common protection against the curse of war. His refusal to have any settlement with military autocracies is not designed to interfere with the right of a people to choose its own form of government, but to build a new structure on the only enduring foundation of popular will and consent.

"In all this we repeat, it would be idle to look for a reflection of the aims of the allies as stated in so many confused ways in Europe. This fact shows the urgency of co-ordinating, if we may use that overtaxed word, the policies of the Allies and placing them in a clear and unchallengeable light before the world.

"What we have lost by failure to do so is sufficiently apparent in the discontents in this country, in the consolidation of the German people with their system, most of all in the lamentable story of Russia. All we have said in the past as to the failure of our statesmanship to save the Russian situation is said with infinitely greater force by the President. The hope born of his speech is that it will inspire our statesmanship with motive and spirit more in keeping with the greatness of the occasion."

"More Than a Match for Germany."

LONDON, Dec. 6.—President Wilson's declaration in favor of war against Austria is approved by The Morning Post, which adds:

"We in this country can only say that when America goes to war she goes to war. She has the extraordinary fortune to be led by a President of intellect, courage, and determination. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were more than a match for the best diplomacy that Germany could produce. America will be more than a match for Germany and her allies in the war.

"America is in a position to carry her resolve to execution. Alike in men, resources, skill, and determination, America is superior to Germany, though she were fighting America alone. Therefore, so far as human prevision can extend, we are justified in assuming the eventual complete defeat of the enemy.

"But that is to look ahead. It is the present business of the Allies to do their utmost in the interval which must elapse before American forces are finally effective. It is quite certain that Germany will utilize every moment. It obviously is her policy to force a decision in the next few months, and, the Germans being fine soldiers, their leaders being desperate men, and nothing being certain in war, they have at least a sporting chance of success."

The Post then insists that the Allies must call up every available man and increase the production of guns, airplanes, and ships. It continues:

"Ireland must be brought under the Military Service act. She can contribute at least 250,000 fine soldiers who are spoiling for a fight. If the Government perform their duty at whatever cost, they will at least have done their best. If they fail, they will fail honorably. If, on the other hand, they continue to daily and talk and hope for the best, there will be disaster. The Premier has shown he can take the lead. Let him do it once more, or make room for a better man."

FIND PROOF OF ALLIED UNITY.

French and Italians Hail Wilson Policy Toward Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—In the "Hall of Lost Footsteps," as the French picturesquely term the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies, President Wilson's address to Congress was the chief topic of conversation this afternoon. Sentiment was generally enthusiastic, the address being regarded as new proof that America is in the war for all she is worth, and as tightening that complete unity of action and purpose toward which the Allies are striving and on which victory will be built.

Although among the mass of the French population there may be some criticism of the President's distinction between the German people and its leaders, wiser heads are beginning to realize the error of oversweeping generalizations and to understand that if we can break the power of the militarists, their grip on the German people as a whole must be loosed in consequence. That will leave the way open to a peace that will not carry within it the germ of new wars.

The President's decision to advise a declaration of war on Austria is unanimously approved as proof of complete allied solidity, the French and British having now come to the conviction that until Prussian tyranny is broken, Austria must be considered one with Germany and capable of no preferential treatment.

It Italian circles this section of the address has caused the wildest delight and enthusiasm. "This news will be worth more than a victory on the Venetian plains," said one leading Italian diplomat this morning. "It was just the one thing needed to fire the reborn spirit of our soldiers to that blaze of fervor which compels victory."

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Paris newspapers today comment on President Wilson's address to Congress as far as the exigencies of space allow, this being one of the days on which the newspapers print only two pages. The editorials without exception express the encouragement derived from the President's clear and outspoken definition of what the Figaro calls "the essentials of the war—that is, that it must be won by the Allies."

"We shall know when it is won," the Figaro continues, "by the infallible sign that German power, 'a great thing without conscience or honor,' has been destroyed."

The Matin says:

"President Wilson has defined the new era that is opening for humanity. Once more the statue of Liberty has risen to enlighten the world."

The Petit Parisien comments:

"The President's words were addressed to America, to the Allies, and to the peoples of the German coalition. They also were spoken for Russia's benefit. May they bring that unfortunate country to its duty to the other democracies of the world, and to humanity as a whole."

Gustave Herve, writing in La Victoire, says:

"We see with satisfaction that, just when the collapse of Russia has dealt us a hard blow, the President of the great American Republic has lost none of the fine flame that burned in his declaration when America came into the war."

ITALIANS FELICITATE PAGE.

Wilson Address Called Foil to Emperor Charles's Declarations.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 5, (via London, Dec. 6.)—The American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, received many congratulations today on President Wilson's address to Congress, particularly that part of it proposing war with Austria. Members of the Government and Parliament, high personages of the Court, and leading members of the political associations joined in expressing appreciation of the course of the United States and friendship for that country.

The Tribuna, commenting on the address, says:

"President Wilson has answered the speech from the throne delivered by the Emperor of Austria."

The Idea Nazionale says:

"The firm and honest words of President Wilson form a striking antithesis to the false speech pronounced by Emperor Charles, who unctuously speaks of peace, while he was ferociously overbearing when the Austrian policy toward Serbia provoked the war."

SOUTH AMERICANS APPLAUD.

Wilson Address Is Hailed as a Revelation of Allies' Aims.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 6.—President Wilson's address to Congress has made a notable impression throughout Brazil, whose newspapers print it in full under prominent headlines. La Razon of Rio Janeiro says the document calls for universal admiration, revealing as it does

HOT GUNFIRE IN ALSACE.

Infantry Raids in That Sector Also Reported by the French.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Considerable fighting activity of a minor nature in Alsace is reported in the latest official statements issued at the French War Office. The statement tonight reads:

Very spirited artillery activity was maintained during the day on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Beaumont, as well as in Upper Alsace. An enemy raid at Chapelotte was without success.

The afternoon statement said:

Our patrols brought back prisoners south of St. Quentin, north of Ailles, and in Alsace. On the right bank of the Meuse our batteries effectively shelled enemy batteries which were very active on the front between Louvemont and Besonvaux.

A raid against our posts north of Besonvaux was repulsed. Another enemy effort in the region of Largitzen, Upper Alsace, met with no better success.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (via London.)—The official statement issued at Army Headquarters today regarding operations on the French front says that many prisoners were captured after attacks on French trenches north of Juvincourt, in the Meuse area. The statement reads:

Along the Ailette, on various sectors in Champagne and on the east bank of the Meuse there was artillery activity at times of increased intensity. North of Juvincourt storming troops brought in a great number of prisoners after vigorous attacks on the French trenches.

VALUE is a word that some merchants seem to have re-discovered.
Here, Value needs no dusting off and furbishing up, for it has been kept bright, through daily practice, since this business was founded.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

THESE FRANKLIN SIMON
Banister Shoes
FOR MEN

$9.50

Should be more!

When we see what some shops advertise as bargains in shoes and compare them with our own Regular Stock, we understand why they have to do it and why we don't.

These Banisters of ours are Banister-made and Banister-Signed, without quibble or camouflage, and they are very unusual value in these times.

In tan, black, and mahogany Russia calf, Ko-Ko calf, and Patent Leather.

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th St.
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
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appreciate the services of a reliable contractor. They use Turner.

TURNER
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CHRISTMAS!
Men's Neckwear Extraordinary
55c To $5.00

SCARFS just as you like them—as colorful as a music-hall poster, or as quiet as a ship slipping through the blockade. *Full-width*, and *full value*, and *full assortments*.

65c for Exceptional Scarfs in unhackneyed colorings, the sort which makes this corner a gay cube in the brilliant mosaic of Greeley Square.

$1 for Extraordinary Scarfs particularly adapted for Gifts and cut to my private specifications.

$1.50 to $5 for Magnificent Scarfs in English, French, Swiss, Italian and American silks.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Coffee and Good Clothes

Among the good things of life are good coffee and good clothes.

You probably have a favorite brand of each.

Now suppose the blender of your favorite coffee was compelled to cheapen it with chicory as a war necessity.

And attempted to make a virtue of necessity—claiming advantages for the adulteration.

Would you think any less of coffee and more of chicory?

Today, certain clothing merchants and manufacturers are similarly discovering unsuspected superiorities in "mixed" goods over all-wool fabrics.

For ourselves, we plead guilty to an old-fashioned faith in all-wool garments.

Until we *MUST* come to it, our Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes will remain as innocent of cotton as a sheep's back.

Yet, this preferred all-wool policy does not blind us to the increasing wool shortage that even now is counting time on all-wool clothes.

Suits and Overcoats that we are selling on the basis of what we paid for them long ago, would cost *US* more to buy than we are selling them for today.

And when we buy our Suits and Overcoats for next year, it won't be a question of price—but of *WOOL*. There is very little wool at any price.

To make sure of the extra service, style and satisfaction that long experience credits to all-wool garments, we earnestly recommend that you buy now—and buy here.

Suits $20 to $50 *Overcoats $20 to $85*

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122d } Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms

Special—
Blanket
Bath Robes
$3.15

Friday and Saturday Only.

Heavy Blanket Bath Robes in blue gray, tan, green, wine, mode, and many handsome color combinations.

This Special is a strong inducement to do some of your Christmas shopping *NOW*.

Remember: Friday and Saturday only, $3.15.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms

Window Shades

For private and public buildings. We seek competition, as only by competition can our shades be appreciated. Well made and installed by experts.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
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Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

The Art of Entertaining Children of Kindergarten Age

Since the days of most of the mothers of the small children of today, many fascinating and educational amusements have developed.

Woven paper mats with their bright colors thrilled the last generation, while today, modeling clay, instructive picture puzzles, paint games, stay built blocks and other play things, invented to develop proper habits of thinking, make these but one of the sequences in the new methods of amusing little children.

Come and see the many different ideas for training children from 3 to 7 years.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th Street
You Never Pay More at Best's

GILBERT T. WASHBURN Co
Present in their Salon at CARTIER'S
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FITTED BAGS · UMBRELLAS
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PORTRAITS *on* IVORY *by*
EDGERLY
First Public Exhibition
Dec. 7th to 22d, Inclusive
Galleries of
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Give EXPERT Advice and execute BIDS at
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VENUS PENCILS
VENUS VENUS

A $675 Ford 1917 Delivery Car for $375

Black enamel panel body with rear doors. Car and engine in prime condition. Tires as good as new; any demonstration. Can be seen at Lincoln Garage, 815 E. 28th St., or inquire of Kamsler-Yitton, 1,270 Broadway.

Early Copy Required

The revised schedule for departure of newspaper trains from New York necessitates earlier delivery of advertisement copy in The Times Building as follows:

For daily edition, 6. P. M. day previous.
Cuts and matrices, noon previous day.
For main news section, Sunday edition, noon Saturday.
For supplemental sections, Sunday edition, Friday night.

Non-compliance with these regulations means omission of advertisements.

The New York Times,
Times Square, New York

RUSSIA IN THROES OF HUGE UPHEAVAL

Peasants in Central Governments Destroy Property Worth Millions of Dollars.

AUTONOMY FEVER SPREADS

Korniloff with His Cossacks Headed for the Don After Romantic Escape from Headquarters.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Dec. 4, (Delayed.)—General Parsky, commander of the Twelfth Army, has refused to take part in the peace negotiations.

Here in Petrograd, after a slight relaxation, the screw has been turned on again. The City Council is driven from pillar to post. Nearly all the non-Bolshevist papers, after struggling out for a day or two, were closed down again last night. The Red Guard is ousting and replacing the militia and Soviet commissaries are swarming into all corners of public life.

All Russia is in the throes of extraordinary upheaval. Lenine's agrarian decrees have provoked, with help of local agitators, a new outbreak of jacquerie in the central governments, with wholesale and wanton destruction of manors and farms, barns and live stock, to the value of tens of millions of dollars. Here and there peasants and soldiers are fighting over the spoils. Among estates destroyed are those of Prince Wuiupoff, in Kursk Government, where his fine seventeenth century manor, full of valuable heirlooms, has been wrecked, and of the poet Blok, near Klin, with destruction of his house, furniture, and manuscripts.

Kiev Soviet Defeats Bolsheviki.

The Bolsheviki have suffered complete defeat in the Kiev regional Soviet. The Ukrainian troops are being concentrated as far as possible on their own territory, and in the last few days the Little Russian soldiers of the Petrograd garrison have been sent home. At the elections in the Ekaterinoslav Government, which is outside the territory of Ukraine, the Ukrainians have secured an overwhelming victory. The agrarian question has been the difficulty. In its manifesto on assuming power the Ukrainian Government, under the influence of the strong centre party of the Soviets, proclaimed the principle of nationalization of all private lands without compensation. The Polish landowners and Association of Sugar Manufacturers vigorously protested, and the Ukrainian Government modified its declaration to the extent that it would leave the question to be decided by the local Constituent Assembly, and in any case would take care to avoid economic disruption.

Amicable, if not cordial, relations have been established between Kiev and Novocserkassk, and M. Vinichencko, the Ukrainian Premier, has insisted on the necessity of co-ordination between Ukraine and other autonomous units. But what the number and quality of all the autonomous units are it is difficult to say. In Bessarabia, for instance, the Moldavian autonomous council is organizing its forces. In the Crimea the Tatars, who number there only 180,000, are displaying extraordinary energy. They are establishing an autonomous khanate, have seized the Khan's palace at Bakhchisarai, and, besides concentrating Mohammedan troops, are summoning a Kurultai, or Constituent Assembly, of their own.

A national congress of Tatars of Central Russia opened at Ufa last Friday, which was observed as a solemn national festival in all the mosques. A ministry is being formed and a national fund collected. The Baku Tatars are drafting a scheme for the autonomy of Baku, Erival, and Lisavetpol Governments, which are collectively to be known as Azerbaijan. Further down the scale of credibility you have some enthusiastic group proclaiming the autonomy of Bashkiria, including the Governments of Orenburg, Ufa, and Samata. Poor, simple shepherds of Bashkiria! They have suffered cruelly from Russian exploitation, but they must surely rub their eyes when they hear themselves proclaimed lords of three great provinces. Finally, at the end of the scale a national Chuvask council has protested in the name of the self-determination of nations against the arrest of two Chuvashes at some railway station. Parts of Central Asia are apparently pursuing in the mad world the peaceful ways of their fathers.

As to the Turkomans, all we know of them is that a Turkoman cavalcade has gone galloping off into Ukraine under the command of Korniloff and convoying Generals Denikin and Markoff. It was a romantic escape. A staff officer presented to Commandant Bykhoff an order, ostensibly from the examining Judge, directing the immediate release of Korniloff and his fellow-prisoners. While the commandant doubted, the Turkomans heard of the order, and in fighting array, with Korniloff at their head, went galloping off into the night, probably to cover, if the fates permitted them, the 600 miles across the steppes to the Don, like refugees from Muscovy in the time of Ivan the Terrible.

Jews Turn to Palestine.

Then there are the Jews. Besides their manifold efforts in general Russian politics, they are swelling the tide of national movements. The Zionists now are the strongest party among Russian Jews, and they are overjoyed at the British promise of Palestine. At Odessa last Friday there was a huge Zionist demonstration, with a procession twenty blocks long. Grusenberg, the newly elected member for Odessa, made a speech of triumph and gratitude, to which the British Consul, Picton Bage, replied. Toward the close of the demonstration members of the Bund, or Jewish Socialist Party, began agitating against the Zionists and England. There was a scuffle, and a shot was fired, but no harm was done.

To return to the Russians, they, too, have a festival today in the midst of the gloom. The newly elected Orthodox Patriarch, Tikhon, the first Patriarch in Russia since Peter the Great, was enthroned in Moscow.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—According to the Bolshevist official version of the events of Mohilov, Ensign Krylenko entered the town at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The General Staff had been surrounded. The preceding evening shock battalions which had gone south of the town engaged in battle with a Bolshevist armored train. General Dukhonin was sent to the station, where he sat in a railway carriage under a guard of sailors from the cruiser Aurora. Krylenko, Schneur and their companions took charge of the staff.

News came that excited crowds of soldiers and sailors were surrounding Dukhonin's carriage and demanding his death. Krylenko hastened to the rescue, but he and the sailors of the Aurora were disarmed and pushed aside, and Dukhonin was dragged out by the crowd and killed. In the evening the other members of the staff were released and returned to their duties. General Bouch Bruyovitch consented to act as Chief of Staff.

Several of the confiscated papers reappear today under new titles, and are full of bitter protests against Dukhonin's murder. The Den (Day) is now the Noch (Night), and publishes a characteristic leading article. It says:

"There was the spring in our revolution, the day that brought deliverance from hated oppression. It seemed as though the days of Rasputin and Protopopoff, of Stolypin and Plehve, had gone forever. Russia had entered the circles of democracies. It was a day joyous—a swiftly passing day. But the twilight gathered slowly and gradually. We would not believe it. We assured ourselves and others that the sun was only veiled by clouds that would scatter and it would be light again.

"But the time passed, the darkness thickened, and now we know we are enveloped in night, the night the Asiatic knows so well."

The Bolshevikis have confiscated the printing works of The Bourse Gazette and have decided to confiscate the printing works of The Retch.

SOUGHT PEACE IN OCTOBER.

Allies Suspected Trick in German Overtures to Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The installment of secret documents made public on Tuesday by the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail, included a telegram from M. Nabokoff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in London, to Foreign Minister Terestchenko, dated Oct. 6, which begins with the words: "Extra secret. Only for Minister."

The telegram intimates that M. Nabokoff had informed a special meeting of the Ambassadors of France, Italy, the United States, and Japan that he had received information from Madrid to the effect that a highly placed personage in Berlin had expressed a wish to the Spanish Ambassador there to enter into peace negotiations. The Spanish Government, however, could not undertake mediation and confined itself to stating that fact.

Having received this message, there were two alternatives, either to leave the German inquiry unanswered or to reply very carefully, and not to reply would have given the German Government an opportunity to use the action as a means of raising the spirits of the German people, and strengthening Germany's position in addition to increasing the agitation in Russia.

Therefore, the British Government, the document says, replied it would be ready to receive the communication which the German Government felt itself able to make respecting peace and would consider the matter in conjunction with its allies.

M. Nabokoff adds that the Ambassadors in discussing the question with A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, came to the conclusion that this was another attempt by Foreign Minister von Kühlmann to draw the Allies into a net, and it was determined that under no circumstances would one of the Allies negotiate, at least until the matter could be considered collectively.

SANCTIONS COAL POOL.

Garfield Indorses Plan Adopted by Central District Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, gave formal approval to the huge coal pool established by operators of the Central District today. Every effort will be made to extend the movement, and the question of a Government controlled pool of all the nation's coal will be considered later.

The Pool Committee will meet at Cleveland on Friday, with F. C. Baird, who has been authorized to represent the General Operating Committee of the Eastern railroads, of which A. W. Thompson is Chairman.

It is believed that rapid and equitable distribution of the coal supply of the Central District will be brought about under the pool arrangement, and that there will be an end of unnecessary hauls. The operators have promised to follow closely the instructions of the Fuel Administration and do everything in their power to avert the danger of a coal famine.

BEWAILS LOSS OF COLONIES

German Paper Sees England Barring Door to East and West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6.—The Neueste Nachrichten of Kiel writes pessimistically regarding the general war situation as viewed today.

If the war on all fronts should cease without modification of the map of the world as it now exists, the paper asserts, England would be actually "triumphant everywhere." Germany's world trade, it says, is eliminated by the fact that her last colony is now in British hands, while British troops bar the doors of the eastern and western worlds, and the last menace to India vanishes with the Russian collapse.

The paper argues that Germany must continue fighting until this situation is changed and until she is able to force England to withdraw the Bagdad bolt which bars her access to the Persian Gulf.

MOCKS NOTE TO RUMANIA.

Berlin Paper Calls Wilson Message a Diplomatic Joke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6.—Commenting on President Wilson's note to Roumania, Die Poste of Berlin, after remarking that "it is Wilson's turn to offer Rumania peace," says:

"Wilson, whose great name has encouraged the feeling of revenge in France, is now to give courage to a small Latin country to hold on. The American President assures the King of the warmest sympathy and admiration for his fight against German militarism and promises to support Rumania and assure her independence as a free nation."

The paper says it is only necessary to look at the map to perceive that "Wilson's high sounding words are only a cheap diplomatic joke."

FOUR FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

Two of Last Week's Victims Were of Over 1,600 Tons Each.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 5, (Delayed.)—Losses of French ships through submarine attacks in the week ended Dec. 1 were: More than 1,600 tons, 2; less than 1,600 tons, 2; fishing boats, 2. Two vessels were attacked but not sunk.

ROBBED OF $5,000 WHILE ABOARD SHIP

English Army Officer Reports Theft of Money, Gold Bars, and Valuable Papers.

STOLEN AS HE WAS DINING

Report That German Agent Seeking Military Information Had Taken Box Caused Excitement.

The theft of a box containing valuable private papers, $3,000 in cash, and $2,000 in gold bars from a steamship was reported yesterday by Captain William D. B. Boshell, a British Army officer, who arrived from South America. Captain Boshell went to Colombia to recuperate after being wounded in East Africa. He was accompanied here by his mother. The box containing the valuables was turned over to the purser at the beginning of the voyage and was not claimed until just before the steamer reached Quarantine.

Captain Boshell placed his dispatch box on a berth in his stateroom about 10 o'clock. When he returned to the room after lunch the box was missing. He reported his loss immediately, and there was some excitement on board, especially when a report was circulated that the theft had been committed by a German agent who was seeking information of military value. When the vessel was boarded by customs officials off Quarantine they quietly made a systematic search of all passenger baggage and searched the crew's quarter, but were unable to recover the box.

Mrs. Alice Lylla, widow of a French soldier killed more than three years ago at Argonne, was at the pier yesterday to meet her four-year-old son, from whom she has been separated for three years. The child has been in Jamaica with his grandmother.

An American in business in Colombia said that the blacklist of German firms in Latin American countries was a good move. He declared that many firms with purely Spanish names are German firms camouflaged. He asserted that the popular sentiment of the South American countries is against Germany, but that some of the Governments are influenced by the propaganda put forth by Germany.

LLOYD-GEORGE HAS A CHILL

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It was announced tonight that owing to Premier Lloyd-George having suffered a slight chill, the dinner arranged for tomorrow, at which he was to reply to the Lansdowne letter, had been postponed a week.

NOVEMBER SINKINGS SMALLEST FOR YEAR

Rise Expected in December, but After That U-Boat Menace Should Grow Less.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The four weeks ended Nov. 29 show a loss by submarine sinkings slightly smaller than any similar period in 1917. The figures of loss for the Allies and neutrals, excluding ships damaged but not sunk, are slightly below September. According to the published tables of losses, September showed about 10 per cent. less tonnage sunk than January, but the poor showing spurred the Germans to extra effort the following month, and, with an increased number of U-boats operating, October jumped to within 10 per cent. of the February total.

Undoubtedly the November decrease reflects exhaustion from the extra energy in October. The probabilities are that December will show some recovery in U-boat efficiency. After December, as often pointed out in these dispatches, there should be a steady improvement in the allied position, and perhaps by April or May we shall safely pass the point of excess destruction and thus put the submarine menace in the past tense.

MOVE TO OUST DE VALERA.

Born in New York and Not Recorded as British, Says Duke.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—In the course of a debate in the House of Commons today, Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that Professor Edward De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, when in prison after the Dublin rising, gave his birthplace as New York. As there was no record of his having become a British subject, the Secretary added, it was open to any elector to challenge De Valera's election as member of the House for East Clare.

Professor De Valera was born in New York City in the early eighties. His father was a Spanish-American, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Kate Coll of Bruree, County Limerick.

The elder De Valera died soon after Edward's birth, and the mother returned with her little son to her native town when he was two years old. The boy was educated in schools and universities near Bruree. He was at one time Irish teacher at Tawin Summer College, founded by Sir Roger Casement.

Saks' Winter Overcoats

$23 and $25

Saks' Clothes are Saks Made

SOME men feel that in paying a limited price for an overcoat they must of necessity be limited in choice of models and materials.

We have built the Saks' Clothing Shop upon a basis which practically eliminates *limit* from our assortments, regardless of what you pay.

¶ In draughting our winter overcoats at $23 and $25 we have put that same individuality into our models as is characteristic of Saks' clothes at higher prices.

¶ The woolens have been selected with a keen regard for men of all temperaments and fancies, and we have embodied in each and every one of our models those individual treatments which appeal to men of every age, but which seldom fall within reach of the man of average means.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Feature today—in their—

IMPORTANT SALES

Handsome Fur-Trimmed Coats—

of fine velours—bolivias—vicunas and other fashionable materials—very unusual values—formerly $65 to $95—at

$45 & $65

Street and Semi-dress Suits—

Smart models and rich materials combined with select furs—formerly $95 to $150—at $55 and $85

Best & Co.
(*Established* 1879)
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-fifth St.

Today and Saturday!

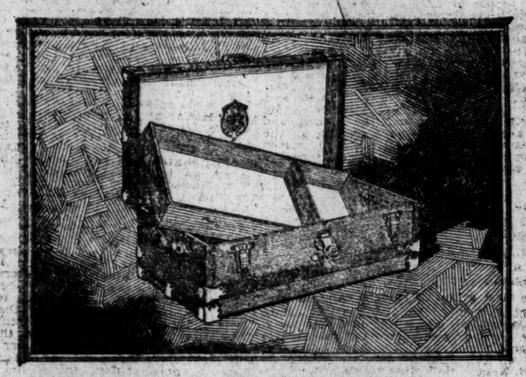
December Sale of Gift Furs

2nd Floor

Coats, Coatees, Scarfs, Muffs

These are pieces taken from our own stock, combined with special purchases, secured at an extremely low price.

Hudson seal (*dyed muskrat*) muffs, extra quality	$18.50
Black fox muffs or scarfs	$27.50
Black lynx scarfs or muffs	$30.00
Beaver scarfs or muffs	$22.50
Taupe wolf scarfs or muffs	$27.50
Dyed skunk scarfs or muffs	$17.50
Nutria coatees, Australian opossum collar and cuffs	$95.00
Jap Kolinsky capes and stoles	$75.00
Kolinsky capes and stole effects	$145.00
Hudson seal (*dyed muskrat*) coat, fancy model, skunk collar and cuffs	$225.00
Hudson seal (*dyed muskrat*) coat, with kolinsky collar	$250.00
Hudson seal (*dyed muskrat*) coat, wide skunk collar and cuffs, fancy belted model	$275.00
A number of distinctive models in Hudson seal (*dyed muskrat*) with a variety of contrasting collars and cuffs, as ermine, taupe fox, kolinsky, etc., each priced specially, at	$295.00



THIS Officers' Locker Trunk is of the one type that cannot warp and admit dust and moisture.

The box, of selected tough basswood, is covered and bound with sheet steel. *No fibre whatever is used.*

Strong ash cleats are held by brass plated steel clamps. Lock, catches and clamps are of steel, brass plated and securely riveted.

Steel rivets, copper-washered, give strong reinforcement.

The "valence" is wide, and of steel. A felt gasket at the under edge of the lid eliminates dust and dampness.

It is painted the Service color, and conforms to the new Regulation sizes.

This trunk is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street

Probably the most important—certainly the most fascinating—book of the year.

MARK TWAIN'S LETTERS

Arranged with Comment by ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

For more than ten years the biographer of Mark Twain has been at work gathering these wonderful letters which the great humorist wrote to his friends in every part of the world. Never have we had so delightful a revelation of his personality in both his gayest and most serious moods.

Brander Matthews, in *The N. Y. Times:* "They abound in whim, in humorous exaggeration, in imagination, and in energy. They are delightful reading in themselves in the first place, and in the second as revelations of the character and the characteristics of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, who was in some ways a different person from Mr. Mark Twain, known to all the world."

N. Y. Evening Post: "Surely there is a moral in this correspondence for our contemporary writers, and a call to return to life and the joy of life. Every American author, whether he be a humorist or not, ought to be made, by law, to read these two volumes of Twain's letters."

Chicago News: "'Mark Twain's Letters' look to me life a big piece of literary news. They are wonderful."

Two Volumes. Issued in three editions—at four, five and ten dollars. Get it at your bookseller's.

Harper & Brothers, *Established 1817*

ANTI-PEACE MOVE IN RUSSIA GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

received instructions approving the course thus far taken by them. The allied Ambassadors, says the newspaper, are to remain in Russia to maintain relations "with the real Russia and to assist in freeing it from the German danger."

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, apparently is carrying out his threat to detain in Russia all English subjects until the Russian prisoners in England have been released, a Stockholm telegram says. Passengers arriving at Haparanda, Sweden, report that several Englishmen have been turned back at the Finnish border, although possessed of Bolshevik passes.

The Russian commandant at the Finnish seaport of Tornea, oposite Haparanda, has committed suicide. "This is a striking interpretation of and a commentary on the attitude of mind of the old official of Tornea," telegraphs the informant of The Associated Press.

Food Cut off From Finland.

A number of Finnish food commissions issue, through the Swedish press, appeals to the Scandinavian countries for help, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

They say the situation is desperate, that Finland is unable to save itself, and that thousands of families must starve unless help arrives soon. It is reported from Haparnda, the dispatch adds, that Russian soldier organizations have seized large quantities of food and have completely cut off imports from Russia into Finland.

According to information received in Stockholm from Haparanda, the Finnish Senate has followed the previous action of the Landtag in proclaiming Finland's complete independence, and thereupon the Government issued a formal proclamation setting forth the step taken by the Diet.

The Helsingfors newspaper Huvudstadsbladet reports that the Bolshevis Government has issued an order that no freight cars, except military, shall be permitted to pass Bielo-Ostrov station from Russia. Among the trains already held are cars carrying five hundred tons of grain.

Food conditions in Finland, which are most serious, have become much worse by the new order and by the plundering by Russian soldiers and Finnish hooligans of other trains loaded with provisions. Forty tons of rice from Sweden were confiscated by Russian soldiers. The Bolshevist Government promised Finland 16,000 tons of grain monthly. In November and so far in December only 700 tons have been received, which is about three days' rations.

The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday received the following cablegram from its Petrograd correspondent:

"Millions of appeals to the German soldiers, asking them to co-operate in bringing about peace, are being dropped from airplanes on the German trenches. The appeals are signed by Lenine and Trotzky.

"A clash between the troops of the Bolsheviki with the forces of the Cossack General Kaledines is expected hourly."

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 21.—Advt.

TEN-DAY ARMISTICE ANNOUNCED BY BERLIN

Rumanians Discourage With Shot and Shell Enemy Attempts to Fraternize.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (via London.)—Suspension of hostilities over the whole Russian front for ten days, beginning at noon on Friday, has been arranged, the War Office announced today.

The text of the communication follows:

Yesterday the authorized representatives of the chief army administrations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria concluded in writing with the authorized representatives of the Russian chief army administration a suspension of hostilities for ten days for the whole of the mutual fronts. The commencement is fixed for Friday noon.

The ten days' period will be utilized for bringing to a conclusion negotiations for an armistice. For the purpose of reporting verbally regarding the present results, a portion of the members of the Russian deputation has returned home.

The sittings of the commission continue.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Rumanian official communication issued Tuesday says:

Enemy attempts at fraternizing in the region of Mihaleanuret were prevented by artillery, and similar efforts on various sectors in Bukowina were answered by fusillades.

SAY ASSEMBLY WILL AGREE.

Envoys Assure Germans Majority Will Support Truce Agreement.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 5.—It is reported that when the German truce delegation, which included a diplomatic agent from German Headquarters, met the Bolshevist envoys they were surprised at the absence of Russian diplomatic representatives. The officers of the Russian staff declared they would only take part in a discussion of military technical details.

The German delegates asked questions about the internal condition of Russia which the Russians refused to answer. They declared, however, that a strong government had been established in Russia, recognized by all citizens and had empowered the delegation to conduct negotiations for an armistice. The German delegates asked whether the Constituent Assembly would recognize an armistice between Russia and Germany, and were informed that the majority of the Assembly would support the Bolshevist view of peace.

VOTING FAVORS BOLSHEVIKI.

But Constitutional Democrats Make Strong Showing Also.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 6.—According to the preliminary returns from the provinces the Bolsheviki in the elections obtained 2,704,000 votes; the Constitutional Democrats, 2,230,500, and the Social Revolutionaries, who form the majority of the Left, 221,260.

The Central Executive Committee has given its consent to a decree granting to the Councils of Electoral Districts the right to proceed with re-elections for all elective bodies, including the Constituent Assembly, in accordance with the demands of the electors. Thus it will be possible for the electors to revoke their choice in the case of those representatives whose politics no longer correspond with their own.

The project provoked great opposition on the part of the moderate element of the committee, who termed it an attempt to curtail the rights of members of the Constituent Assembly. In defending the measure Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, said:

"Should there be a majority of the Constitutional Democrats, members of the Right and Social Revolutionists, the people would forcibly dissolve the Constituent Assembly. This measure is meant to avoid the possibility of dissolution."

Since the system of representation is proportional, an objection to one member of the Constituent Assembly would necessitate the recall of all the members of a given election district.

GERMANS CAPTURED IN RAID ON LONDON

Defense Guns Bring Down Two Machines and Their Crews Surrender.

BOMBS KILL 7, INJURE 21

Raiders Make Two Feints Before Real Attack, Which Is Met by Violent Barrage Fire.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—After several weeks of respite, London, in the early hours of this morning, experienced another German air raid—one of the most determined but the most futile yet attempted.

The first warnings were received from the outlying districts shortly after 1:30 o'clock, when a group of Gothas crossed the coast of Kent. Apparently their intention was to make for London, but after dropping bombs along the coast they made off seaward again.

A little less than two hours afterward warnings were repeated, when another group of raiders started up the Thames. But like their predecessors, after flying over Kent, they returned the way they had come.

It transpired that these were only preliminary attacks, made with the object of drawing forth gunfire and disclosing the location of the defenses, for an hour later five groups of machines crossed the Essex and Kent coasts and flew direct to London, attacking the city from two directions.

The raiders were met with the tremendous barrage of the London Defenses, which quickly awakened those residents of the capital who had not already received warnings. The firing continued for upward of an hour and, by its slackening in one district only to increase in others, it told Londoners of the progress of the enemy machines, five or six of which made their way through the barrage and flew directly across the city from the south to the north.

There are no reports of any bombs having been dropped in the centre of London. Several fell in the suburbs, but without doing any great damage. The casualties are reported to have been light. Unlike the previous raids, the Germans relied more upon incendiary than explosive bombs, with the result that a number of fires were started.

It was known before the official report was issued that at least two of the raiders had been brought down and their crews captured and that others of them were damaged.

According to an announcement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, seven persons were killed and twenty-one injured as the result of the raid. Three persons were killed and ten injured in London. The other casualties occurred in the outlying districts.

During several recent moonlight nights the people of London have expected a visit from German aircraft, but none appeared until the small hours of Thursday, when the familiar signals warned the populace to take cover. The hour was considerably later than any previous moonlight raid. It was a clear, frosty morning. The stars were at their brightest, with the moon, which was just entering the last quarter, lying about midway between the horizon and its zenith. The barrage put up by the defense was very vigorous and caused early workers who were just preparing for breakfast to get to places of safety.

Official Report of Raid.

The text of the report by Field Marshal Lord French, Commander of the British home forces, regarding the air raid, is as follows:

"A raid by about twenty-five enemy airplanes took place early this morning. The first group of raiders came in over Kent at 1:35 A. M. and dropped bombs in various places on and near the coast. The second group made land shortly after 3 A. M., various machines proceeding up the Thames and some distance into Kent. Both the above groups appear to have carried out preliminary attacks with the object of drawing gunfire and exhausting the defenses, for it was not until an hour later that the most serious attack developed.

"Between 4 and 5:30 A. M. two groups of enemy machines crossed the Essex coast and three groups the Kent coast, proceeding toward London on converging courses.

"Their tactical plan seems to have been to deliver five simultaneous attacks on the capital from the northeast, east, and southwest. The whole of one group, however, was turned back by gunfire, and the others, not more than five or six machines, penetrated into London.

"One or two explosive and a large number of incendiary bombs were dropped in various districts about 5 A. M. Two raiders fell victims to our defenses, in each case the entire crew of three men being captured alive.

"A number of fires occurred in London, but all were speedily got under control by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The casualties are believed light, but full police reports have not yet been received.

"A number of our own airplanes went up. They all landed safely."

One of the raiding Gothas brought down by gunfire landed in a field. The crew surrendered. One member of the crew of the second enemy machine was wounded.

A SOUTHEAST ENGLAND COAST TOWN, Dec. 6.—The German air raiders who crossed the coast at 3:15 o'clock this morning were flying so low that British machine guns were used against them and helped to beat off the attack. From then until 6:15 o'clock raiders were crossing and recrossing the coast line, but all their incendiary bombs fell in fields and their explosive bombs into the sea.

All the people had taken shelter and there were no casualties. The weather was ideal for raiders. The moon was extremely bright in a clear sky and no breeze blowing.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (via London.)—London, Sheerness, Gravesend, Chatham, Dover, and Margate were bombed by German airplanes today, the War Office announces.

The text of the statement reads:

"Yesterday eighteen enemy airplanes were brought down in aerial fighting and by gun fire from the ground. Our aviators bombed harbor establishments at Calais, London, Sheerness, Gravesend, Chatham, Dover, and Margate. Numerous large fires showed the effects of these attacks."

BRITISH AIR RAID IN GERMANY

Successful Operation Is Announced, but Details Are Not Given.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A successful raid by British airplanes into Germany, the details of which have not yet been reported, is announced in the official communication on air fighting issued tonight. The communication reads:

"There was great activity in the air by both sides Wednesday. Our airplanes carried out a great deal of work with our artillery, as well as several long distance reconnoissances, and took many photographs in the enemy's back areas.

"By day bombs were dropped and many rounds were fired from machine guns on various ground targets. During Wednesday night a central airdrome was successfully bombed and two direct hits were obtained with heavy bombs on the enemy's airplane sheds. Other bombs burst among buildings around the airdrome. In addition, bombs were dropped on the St. Denis-Western Airdrome and the Douai railway station.

"Fighting in the air took place yesterday throughout the day. Four hostile machines were downed and five others driven down out of control. One German machine was shot down in our lines by anti-aircraft fire. Five of our machines are missing.

"Today another successful raid was carried out by our airplanes into Germany. All of our machines returned safely, but no further details of the raid have yet been received."

The Admiralty announces naval airplane raids on German bases in Belgium. The text of the announcement reads:

"Yesterday naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid on the Sperappelhoek airdrome. Many bombs were dropped on this objective and also on a train leaving the Engel dump.

"Numerous engagements with enemy aircraft have taken place during patrols, with the result that three hostile machines were destroyed and one driven down out of control.

"During Tuesday in the course of our patrols three enemy aircraft were shot down out of control. All our machines returned safely."

FRENCH DOWN 11 AIRPLANES.

Report German Bombardments of Calais and Dunkirk.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The following official statement dealing with airplane activity was issued by the French War Office tonight:

Yesterday three German airplanes were brought down. Eight other machines, seriously damaged, fell inside their lines.

Our bombing airplanes have carried out various operations. Nine thousand kilos of projectiles were dropped, notably on the railway stations and storehouses at Lichtervelde and Cortemarck, on cantonments and bivouacs in the region of Laon, and depots at Ussaeich.

German airplanes dropped bombs on the night of Dec. 5-6 in the region of Dunkirk. Several casualties are reported. Calais also was bombarded last night. There were no casualties.

McCARTHY QUESTIONED BY WESTCHESTER JURY

Marshal Called On to Disclose Facts About Conditions in New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—United States Marshal McCarthy was the principal witness today before the Westchester County Grand Jury at White Plains, which has started a thorough investigation into the charge of the Government officials that vice and excise violations which have affected the morale of the United States soldiers and sailors have been frequent in various parts of Westchester County, especially in New Rochelle, for some time.

Richard M. Jessup, a wealthy resident of White Plains, who is foreman of the Grand Jury, is taking a keen interest in the inquiry, and he is aiding District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis in conducting the inquiry to a finish, no matter whom it affects. Marshal McCarthy was in the Grand Jury room nearly an hour, and it is reported that he disclosed some facts as well as evidence of a startling nature as to several resorts in New Rochelle where it is alleged soldiers from Fort Slocum on Davids Island had a habit of congregating and getting intoxicated.

Following the testimony of Marshal McCarthy, the Rev. Dr. George Reynolds, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle, who has insisted on a thorough investigation of conditions in New Rochelle, testified.

After the hearing before the Grand Jury, District Attorney Davis and Foreman Jessup went to the chambers of County Judge Young for a conference. Mr. Davis was asked later to say something about the investigation, but he replied that it would not be proper for him to do so at this time. "Will Marshal McCarthy be called again?" Prosecutor Davis was asked. "Not tomorrow, but he may be before the inquiry is finished," was his reply. "Did the United States Marshal disclose his evidence as to the existence of vice in New Rochelle?" "I cannot talk about that now. I will have some good news for you tomorrow," Mr. Davis added as he and Mr. Jessup started in an automobile for Fort Slocum.

It is reported that Mr. Davis after a conference with Colonel Kingsbury and other officers at Fort Slocum issued subpoenas for a number of soldiers who had visited saloons in New Rochelle to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow. Several policemen and other officials may also be forced to testify before the Grand Jurors before the investigation. Police Commissioner Best of New Rochelle says that he would like to appear before the Grand Jury and tell all he knows, and the County Prosecutor may extend this privilege to him.

TEUTONS CAPTURE 11,000 ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1.

front line and seen his men in the field and trenches and personally congratulated them on their valor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 5.—Austrian airplanes today dropped into the Italian trenches slips of paper reading:

"On Dec. 2 Austria concluded a separate peace with Russia."

This inspired the Italians with a fiercer resolve to win, and their answer was a terrific concentration of fire.

Objective of New Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—After having failed in their desperate attempts during November to smash their way through the Italian defensive line into the Venetian Plain, the Austro-German forces are again being thrust against that line in a desperate attempt to gain their goal, possession of Venice.

The latest news from the front reaching Washington indicates that, despite the vigor of the attack being made on the Sette Comuni front, the Italians have, generally speaking, held their line, yielding only a few points well within the main battle line. The Germans are focusing their attack on that part of the line where there is a bulge around Foza, and are not only trying to straighten this part of their advanced line, but seeking to break through into the Valley of the Frenzela, which runs southeastword from the present front toward Valstagna, on the Brenta. The ultimate objective is Bassano, the important Italian point where the Brenta leaves the mountains and flows into the plains.

An official dispatch from Rome received here today reads:

"The present extraordinary activity of the enemy on the entire front, and particularly on the mountains, is taken to indicate that after the staggering losses suffered in fruitless attacks lasting from the 10th to the 26th of November the Austro-Germans are reorganizing their units with the fresh troops which are continually arriving from both the French and the Russian fronts.

"That the reorganization of the enemy is about completed is indicated by the terrific artillery fire which for four days has been raging from Vallarsa to the sea. Numerous reconnoitring patrols are being sent out to gather information. The aviators are also kept very busy for the same purpose. The activity of the enemy is closely watched by our troops, and every attempt to obtain information of our strength or positions is vigorously opposed. Many enemy patrols have been captured and many airplanes destroyed.

"The movements of the enemy are favored by exceptionally mild weather and are executed through the excellent roads which wind around the mountains. When the time to strike comes the invaders will find the Italian Army and the Allies ready and determined to keep intact the positions along the Piave and to prevent the Austro-Germans from reaping the gains they expected after their victory on the Isonzo."

The forthcoming declaration of war by Congress against Austria-Hungary is expected by Italian authorities here to further stiffen the resistance of the Italian Army and nation. The new offensive of the enemy, it is predicted, will be his supreme attempt on the Italian front before next Spring.

ARREST 2 GERMANS AS PROPAGANDISTS

Otto Merkel, Who Worked with Professors, and Hans von Stengel, Cartoonist, Taken.

BOTH HAD AMPLE FUNDS

Prisoners Held Pending Discussion Whether They Will Be Interned or Tried on Criminal Charges.

Two young Germans, both well supplied with money, one of them maintaining three, if not more, expensive apartments, and both of them among the most active of the German propagandists who have operated in the United States in the last two years, are now in the custody of the Federal authorities. The two men are held on Ellis Island pending the determination of the question of whether they will be interned as "dangerous enemies" for the period of the war, or will be tried in the Criminal Branch of the Federal Court for their activities in behalf of Germany and against the United States.

Both prisoners are known in certain high German and pro-German circles in all parts of the country. One is Otto Julius Merkel, who directed the affairs of an organization of men, including many Americans, who had been educated in German universities, and who since the United States entered the war against his Fatherland has been sending newspaper clippings, etc., of a pro-German nature to scores of professors and teachers in various parts of the country. The other man is Hans von Stengel, a well-known German artist and cartoonist, who in the two years he has been in the United States has drawn or inspired many vicious cartoons of President Wilson and other prominent American public men.

Stengel was arrested at the Café Bismarck, 206 West Eighty-sixth Street, while Merkel was taken into custody in the reading-room of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Examination of Merkel's effects showed that he had several addresses, among them the Hotel Algonquin, in West Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; the Marquise, at 12 West Thirty-first Street, and 225 Fifth Avenue.

Arrests Follow Federal Inquiry

Both arrests were made following investigations by agents acting for the War and Navy Departments in Washington, the police executing the orders of arrest. Merkel and Stengel were taken before Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox. Merkel is said to have admitted that he had been engaged in German propaganda in this country, his particular duty being to keep university and college men, especially instructors, supplied with literature of a pro-German nature. Stengel, on the other hand, published a monthly illustrated paper, for which he drew the principal cartoons. This paper was known in 1916 as The Zeppelin, but when Stengel saw the war clouds gathering he changed the name to the Eulenspiegel.

About one year ago Stengel published a "Wilson Number" of The Zeppelin. The front cover of that issue showed a cartoon of the President. It was printed in red and showed the President with a sneer on his face. The caption above the cartoon was "The Public Be D—d." The August, 1917, issue of Eulenspiegel, which was mailed nearly four months after the United States went to war, had a front cover captioned "7,000,000 Slackers." Underneath was a fat man haranguing a crowd, and among the things he was quoted as saying was: "The fact that only 71 per cent. of the men called to duty" claimed exemption is very beautiful, and is proof of the war enthusiasm of the people of the United States."

Stengel was born in the United States about twenty-four years ago. His parents moved back to Germany when he was 3 years old. He became a well-known German cartoonist, his work appearing in various German papers. In 1915 he arrived in this country, and since then has been active in belittling the American Government in the eyes of the American people.

Friend of Dr. von Mach.

Merkel is a friend of Dr. von Mach of Boston, with whom he is said to have regularly corresponded. A large number of pro-Germans who are employed as instructors in American colleges and universities are said to be his close friends. Certain articles, dealing with the alleged disclosures of the Russian Bolsheviki, which disclosures, it is asserted, included allied diplomatic correspondence, have been mailed by Merkel to all parts of the country in the last few weeks.

In one of Merkel's apartments the men who arrested him found eighty suits of clothes and a great mass of documents and other written data. The written data, which include many letters, are now in the possession of the Federal authorities. Nothing was made public last night as to the nature of these documents. When questioned yesterday Merkel maintained that he has obeyed all American laws since Congress declared war. He said he resigned from the organization of German university graduates last February. The Federal agents, however, state that he has been active in that organization after Congress declared war, and up to the present time.

That in the arrest of these two Germans the Government has in custody two of the brainiest and most important German propagandists in this country is not denied by the authorities. Both men are said to be friends of Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, and other German agents who have operated in this country in the last three years.

Acting under instructions of Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, the police of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station went to the Municipal Lodging House in East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday, and arrested three Germans, who later admitted that they were German army reservists. The lodging house is in the East River barred zone. It was stated that other enemy aliens were living in the same district in defiance of the law.

The information which led Captain Offley to investigate the lodging house and also various sailors' boarding houses along the waterfronts was the result of a letter sent to Secretary of War Baker by Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury and of a second letter which Deputy Commissioner of Charities Stanley H. Howe sent to Colonel W. A. Simpson, the Adjutant General on Governors Island.

Stuart A. Rice, Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, said yesterday that he had kept a record of the enemy aliens who had sought shelter there, and that this list had been turned over to the Federal authorities and the police. The three arrested yesterday were taken before Mr. Knox, who ordered them to Ellis Island.

Franz Rintelen, Berlin banker and friend of the German Crown Prince, and who was convicted in the Federal Court here of engaging in a conspiracy to foment strikes in munitions factories and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Mercer County (N. J.) penitentiary, was transferred yesterday from the Tombs prison, where he had been confined since May, to the Mercer County penitentiary, in charge of Marshal McCarthy's men. When he finishes that sentence he will be sent to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta to serve a sentence of one year and one day imposed upon him for violating the Federal passport regulations.

The Federal authorities are busy working out plans for rounding up of Austro-Hungarian enemy aliens, which is expected to begin as soon as Congress declares war on the Dual Monarchy. It is understood that already a census of Austro-Hungarians living or doing business in the barred zones, into which President Wilson has decreed no enemy alien may enter, is under way, and these people will be ordered to vacate the zones as soon as a state of war officially exists between the United States and Austria-Hungary. Scores of Austrians and Hungarians called at the Federal Building yesterday to see United States Marshal McCarthy. In every instance they were informed that as soon as war was declared their status would be the same as that of the Germans, and that similar measures to control their movements would be taken.

A big steel cage is being erected in a room on the third floor of the Federal Building. Nearly all enemy aliens who are taken into custody are brought first to the Federal Building, and it is said that the cage will be used as a place to detain those who are rated "dangerous" while they are waiting their turn to be questioned by the District Attorney, the Marshal or other Federal officials.

A conference was held at the Custom House yesterday, attended by Majors Marston and Kilduff of the Governors Island staff; Collector of the Port Newton, United States Marshals McCarthy and Powers, and representatives of the Police Department, at which plans for the further safeguarding of the waterfront were discussed and approved. It has been decided immediately to place the New York docks, in Brooklyn, which extend from Atlantic Avenue to Furman Street, under guard of Federal troops. Other Brooklyn piers will also be provided with army guards at an early date.

CONVOY SYSTEM SUCCEEDS.

Ships Inbound to Britain Lost Since Its Adoption 1 1-2 Per Cent.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The percentage of ships carrying wheat to this country lost in September was 3.3, according to Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, speaking in the House of Commons today.

The percentage in October was 0.7.

The percentage of all incoming convoyed ships lost since the system was adopted was only 1½ per cent.

2nd Lieut. INSIGNIA

(New Proposed Army Regulation.)

Gilt Bar — O. D. Sleeve Braid

Coat and shirt devices in stock. Overcoat sleeves braided while you wait.

Brooks Uniform Co.
143 West 40th St.
(Opp. Metropolitan Opera House)

Franklin Simon

Boys' Overcoats

For Warmth, For Wear, For Workmanship, For Worth

MADE in fabrics of sufficient weight to withstand the rigors of winter and the hardships of youthful wear—worked over by specialists in boys' clothes who know how to combine sturdiness with style—and marked at prices which represent intrinsic, and not inflated, worth!

Large Boys' Overcoats
$12.75

Smart belted, military and plain slip-on models, made of tweeds and velours in the colors boys like, and warmly worsted lined. 8 to 18 years.

Small Boys' Overcoats
$9.75

Sturdy trench and belted models, made of tweeds and cheviots, in a variety of wanted colors, with self or velvet collar. 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Shops — Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Good Silk and Good Sewing Make Good Cravats

You may examine every cravat in our stock and you will find them all made to hold their shape—because they are made of dependable neckwear silks in a way that holds them together. As for prices—ours are always "Lowest - in - the - City."

Men's Cravats 94c to $3.89

The silks in most cases are imported, in two-tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

A Christmas Waiver of the 7 Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired, at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes with names furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist, nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some are made with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.

Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, $6.94 to $31.50

American make, 7 and 15 jewels, $8.94 to $22.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Men's Overcoats from London Town, $44.50 to $64.50

Burberry's and other English made garments in a number of smart styles, tailored with care, of all-wool overcoatings that give warmth and wear. In any other good store they would cost you much more.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Waste No Food and There Will be Enough for All

The United States Food Administration asks that you use all food products carefully so that there will be plenty for our soldiers and our allies. At lunch to-day and every day order no more than you can eat.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Fifth Floor 35th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

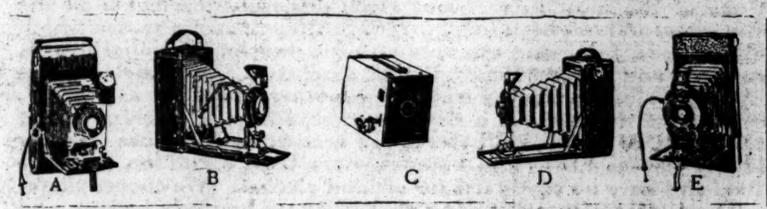
Fifth Floor 35th Street

SALE OF Cameras and Kodaks

Two Special Purchases Combined Produce This Timely Offering at Savings of One-Third to One-half.

When the Eastman Kodak Company brought out their new line they made some changes in some models and discontinued another. The changes in every case are slight and in no way affect the efficiency of the instruments.

We have secured their entire stock of these cameras and kodaks and now offer them at prices which make them inexpensive gifts. Some of these cameras were advertised a few weeks ago—for the others this is the initial offer.



No. 1-A Autographic Kodak Special, $13.49

We were fortunate in securing these kodaks in which are the highest type of materials and workmanship used in kodak making. Fitted with rapid rectilinear lenses, ball bearing shutters operated with cable releases. Uses Eastman roll film, size 2½x4¼ in., the most popular size to-day. Fitted with autographic back and covered with genuine Persian Morocco leather, selected black bellows and nickeled fittings, also rack and pinion for fine focusing. When fitted with Tessar Anastigmat Lens and Optimo Shutter this camera sells at $65.00. Fitted with the present equipment, $25.00 would be a low price indeed. *Illustration A.*

We have a limited number of these Kodaks fitted with F-6.3 Meteor Anastigmat Lenses and Optimo Shutters, working up to 1-300 of a second. New model with Tessar lens, same speed, $65.00. Our Sale Price, $32.75.

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49

New Model $2.50

An excellent camera for children—easy to load and unload—no complicated focusing attachments. A complete, compact box style camera, identical in form, material and workmanship with the present No. 2 Brownie Camera, which is now listed at $2.50. It takes pictures size 2¼x3¼ inches and uses Eastman Roll Films. *Illustration C.*

No. 2-C Folding Autographic Brownie Camera, $6.74

New Model $11.00

Takes pictures 2½x4¼ in., uses Eastman Roll Films. Has autographic back kodak ball-bearing shutter with cable release; three speeds. New model identical except the box, which has round corners.

Some with double or rapid rectilinear lenses; new model, $18.00. Our Sale Price, $8.24. *Illustration E.*

Carrying Cases for No. 2-C Folding Brownie Cameras, 74c. Regularly $1.00.

Two Premo Cameras at Important Reductions

These Eastman cameras use the popular Premo Film Packs, loading and unloading in daylight. Premo Film Packs may be obtained everywhere.

No. 1 Film Premo Camera, $7.09

Regular price would be $13.00

A folding camera with box of seasoned wood covered with genuine grain leather, bed of aluminum. Equipped with Kodak ball-bearing shutter and cable release. Brilliant, reversible and collapsible finder. Single achromatic lens. Takes pictures size 3¼x5½ inches. The new model is ½-inch less in thickness and width. *Illustration D.*

300 fitted with double or rectilinear lenses, regular price would be $15.00. Our Sale Price $8.69.

Filmplate Premo Special

Fitted for use with film pack or dry plates, permitting the use of the ground glass in focusing and producing excellent results. Covered with genuine Morocco leather, fitted with rack and pinion focusing device, rising and falling front, reversible and collapsible finder, genuine leather bellows. 3¼x5½. Optimo shutter. Speeded to 1-300 of a second with F-6.3 lenses as follows—*Illustration B:*

	Reg. Price Would Be:	Sale Price.
Zeiss-Kodak Anastigmat	$66.50	$45.25
Kodak Anastigmat	$55.00	$37.50
Cooke-Kodak Anastigmat	$50.00	$33.75

120 fitted with R. R. lenses and auto shutter, would be $34.75. Sale Price, $18.74.

Every Instrument Perfect—Packed in the Original Box Complete with Instruction Book.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Now offer remarkable values in

Khaki Army Sweaters at $2.95

Well-made regulation army sweaters made of All-Worsted yarn. Sleeveless model (as illustrated).

For your boy in camp nothing will prove more acceptable, nor could anything be more practical.

Men's Sweater Dept., Main Floor.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

"A Christmas Waiver of the 7-Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas Shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired, at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons."

ENGINEERS TO RAISE ANOTHER REGIMENT

American Society Will Recruit 2,000 Men for Service at the French Front.

TRAINED WORKMEN NEEDED

Army Officer Tells Convention Men Are Required at Once for Repair Work Behind the Lines.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which is holding its thirty-eighth annual convention in the Engineering Societies Building, will recruit a regiment of 2,000 engineers for service with the American expeditionary forces in France, according to an announcement made yesterday by Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the society.

Mr. Rice said that the regiment which the society recruited at the beginning of the war, 1,160 strong, and sent to Europe had more than taken its share in the honors which American engineers were receiving abroad. He said that in the present crisis it was felt that the mechanical engineers should not be backward in coming to the aid of the Government, and he asked for a $10,000 fund from the society to meet the expenses of enlisting the regiment. It would cost $5 a man, he said, to recruit the regiment. This would pay for clerical work, offices, and advertising. Recruiting offices will be opened shortly in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Liberal responses were made to the appeal for funds.

Gano Dunn, Chairman of the Engineering Committee of the Council of National Defense, described how more than 30,000 engineers, members of the technical societies of the nation, were already serving the Government in many branches.

The engineers were told by Major B. C. Detchow of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army that they must help the Government to immediately supply a thousand trained workmen for employment behind the lines in France. He described the need and importance of quick action. He said that the American Government simply had to have trained men for France. These men, he said, must be outside the draft age, or else in the third and fourth classes of the draft. They would be utilized in machine shops, in repair work on tanks and tractors and on the mechanism of the giant guns. This was the first time, he said, that the Government had issued such a call and asserted there must be no delay.

Major Detchow said he realized that to ask large manufacturers to give up their trained employes would mean considerable sacrifice, but that the sacrifice would be made he had no doubt. He declared that unless skilled civilians were obtained the Government would be forced to recall some of its fighting men from the trenches.

C. H. Bedell of Gordon, Conn., an electrical engineer of the Electric Boat Company, which built the first practical submarine, the Holland, in an address took up the history of the development of the submarine from its first conception to the present, describing at some length the construction of the United States submarine M1, discussing such topics as the periscope, the Diesel submarine engine, and the rescue of men from a sunken submarine.

"For many years," he said, "the gasoline engine was the best at our disposal, but as gasoline is a bad thing to handle in the confined space of a submarine, we were glad indeed when the Diesel heavy oil engine became available for this work. The development of these engines was advanced in Germany before any such submarine engines were built in this country. In order that we might advance as rapidly as possible, all known types of submarine engines were examined by our engineers, and the conclusion was reached that the engine built in Nuremburg was the best then developed. Steps were immediately taken to acquire the rights for this country, and we were thus able to get for our submarines the best engine then developed.

"In building and operating this engine we found there were many things we did not like, the principal point being they were very complicated. In consequence, a new engine was developed. The change from gasoline to heavy oil has brought out one interesting characteristic, that is, with a given quantity of heavy oil, twice the number of horse power hours may be obtained as from a like quantity of gasoline. Another point is that heavy oil costs one-fifth as much as gasoline. Thus, for a given number of horse power hours, the fuel of the Diesel engine costs one-tenth that for the gasoline motor."

The speaker then told of the effectiveness of submarines, especially in such work as would be necessary to American craft in war.

"Recent activities of submarines abroad have demonstrated the abilities of the boats," he continued, "but generally the conditions are quite different from those that would obtain here in case we should be at war with one of the great foreign powers. Then the office of our submarines would be the breaking up of a blockade of our ports, or the preventing of an armed force from making a landing on our shores. Many times in naval manoeuvres submarines have successfully attacked battleships, and where sufficient numbers of submarines are employed they may easily prevent a blockade by such ships. An interesting report was given some time ago of the breaking up of an entire expedition of a German army in its attempt to land at the south end of the Gulf of Riga, the work having been done entirely by two small submarines. If the report is true, it shows wonderfully effective work by the submarines."

DOCTORS TO TREAT SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Many Physicians Volunteer to Give an Hour a Day to Free Service of the Needy.

NOT CONSIDERED A CHARITY

Hoped to Ease Minds of Enlisted Men of Fears for Those Left Behind.

Dr. John Ernest Gignoux, Secretary of the American Medical Military Aid Association, announced last night that it was the intention of his organization, formed to give free medical service to families of soldiers and sailors, to enlist at least 2,000 of the 8,000 physicians in New York, to devote an hour a day to the care of families in their neighborhoods.

Although Dr. Gignoux has distributed only a few circulars explaining the project, he has received acceptances from 80 per cent. of the physicians addressed. Officers of the association believe that if enlisted New York men can be assured that 2,000 doctors will serve families who cannot afford to pay, the soldiers will go to France in better spirits and higher morale and do more effective work.

Physicians will not be called on to give medicines, dressing, &c., but it is hoped to supply these things free of charge.

"We shall not ask physicians to treat dependents of men who are able to pay," said Dr. Gignoux, "but we do not feel that such help is a charity; rather a privilege to the medical profession to volunteer in the same spirit that these men have volunteered. The acceptances received show enthusiasm for the idea that surpasses our expectations. One physician who has been retired for some time wrote that he would be glad to give his time and services, but that as he no longer had an office he would visit soldier dependents in their homes."

To help pay the expenses of the organization an unusual entertainment and ball will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Dec. 18. An intercity fencing competition, staging well-known amateur fencers of New York and Philadelphia, will be held before the ball. Emily Gresser, violinist, is also on the program.

Captain A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia has promised a trophy to the winning fencers, and Baroness de Meyer will act as judge. The New York team will consist of L. Nunez, former fencing champion of Rome; Sherman Hall, and Dr. Gignoux, the latter members of the Olympic team that competed in Stockholm in 1912; Florence Walton, Woman's National fencing champion of the United States, and Miss Adelaide Gehring. The Philadelphia team will include Captain Francis Tetaz, William Kohler, Frank Goodfellow, Miss Dorothy Samuels, and Mrs. Dewar.

Physicians desiring to volunteer an hour a day may address Dr. Gignoux at 616 Madison Avenue. The officers of the American Medical Military Aid Association are: Honorary President, Major Graeme M. Hammond; President, Dr. Ramon Guiteras; Vice President, Dr. Wolf Freudenthal; Second Vice President, Dr. Robert E. Brennan; Treasurer, Willis G. Nash, and Assistant Treasurer, William B. Murphy.

MAY OPEN SUBWAY LINE BY CHRISTMAS

Service Board Believes Temporary Trains on Lexington Av. Will Be Run by Then.

SAYS HEDLEY IS IN ERROR

Does Not Take Seriously Interborough Statement That There Will Be a Delay Until March.

Officials of the Public Service Commission said yesterday that it might be possible to begin the temporary operation of five-car trains on the Lexington Avenue Subway from a diagonal station at Forty-second Street to 149th Street within a few weeks. The statement of Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, a few days ago, that it would not be possible to run trains on any part of either the Lexington Avenue or Seventh Avenue Subway before March was not taken seriously, and even a statement yesterday by Mr. Hedley that operation of trains would probably be still further delayed until April created no disappointment.

An official of the commission said that the Interborough was evidently determined to have its present profits kept up through continuing congestion until the last minute, but that the commission was taking steps to prevent any such plan. It was said that if the trains could be operated within a short time north from Forty-second Street on the east side trunk line, the congestion at the Grand Central Station, which is the neck of the transit bottle, would be instantly relieved. Those assembling at this station would have a new means of transit north and those traveling from downtown districts north and desiring to reach points on the east side could transfer at Forty-second Street. Asked how long it would be before this temporary operation on the Lexington Avenue would begin, the official replied:

"It may be three weeks, but an effort will be made to start trains running in the east side trunk line in time to take care of some of the Christmas shoppers."

Mr. Hedley, from the witness chair, told the commission yesterday that no living man could say when trains on the two trunk line subways would be in operation.

"I have made every effort possible," he said, "and Commissioner Whitney has been to Washington to see if he could not arrange with the authorities there for priority in the matter of getting our material shipped. In effect, the Government has asked whether it is more important for us to get our 475 cars and the materials for our sub-stations than for the country to win the war."

Chairman Straus of the commission said that he knew the answer to that question.

"I am not going to answer it," continued Mr. Hedley, "but I know that many persons believe that the winning of the war is the most important question before the country today."

Then Mr. Hedley, in reply to a question, said that the Seventh Avenue subway from Times Square south would probably be in operation about April. He was of the opinion that the labor field had been stripped of men.

The inquiry will be continued on Dec. 13.

SPEED

Speed is at a premium the world over, because the world is coming to realize more and more every day that Time was made to be saved, not squandered, and that one day lost is a liability forever.

We specialize in *Saving Time* for Owners and the money which such saving represents.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PIERCE ARROW—LIMOUSINES

In our Used Car Department we are offering several fully guaranteed moderate priced limousines for immediate delivery. Others are going through our Shops and will be ready shortly. Full information upon request.

One Series Three 38 touring car is just ready; condition guaranteed.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
418 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

No Mail or Telephone Orders Accepted—No Goods Delivered

Brill Brothers

Continue To-Day the Great

WAR TIME SALE

New York's Clothing Sensation—Which Offers

Every $22.50, $25, $28 and $30 Overcoat and Suit in Stock

Without a Single Solitary Exception or Reservation

At $17.50

We repeat most emphatically—This is no special purchase for sale purposes, no season-end accumulation of odd sizes and left over stock and no rag-tag collection of clothes of doubtful pedigree—but one of the most momentous stock disposal movements in the history of the Clothing Business, and has been inaugurated in the midst of a season which has had no equal for high prices, for rising markets and for merchandise shortage; it offers Clothing of Known Merit and Highest Reputation at absolutely Remarkable Reductions. It has been arranged by us for the single purpose of disposing, as quickly as possible, of clothing purchased by us in anticipation of a rising market; stocks of clothing which have not moved with the speed to which Brill stores are accustomed because weather conditions have been highly unseasonable and because more than a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki and have no eartly use for civilian clothes. We choose therefore to "Get from Under" and offer men and young men what we honestly believe, and what the past few days' selling clearly indicates, is

The Greatest Clothing Sale New York Has Ever Known

Big Men, Stout Men and Tall Men are Well Provided For in Big Sized Suits

Former Prices	WINTER O'COATS	Sale Prices
$30.00	Chesterfield Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Satin Lined Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Trench Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	D. B Melton Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Fancy Raglan Overcoats	$17.50
$28 00	S. B. Form Fitting Overcoats	$17.50
$22.50	Black Dress Overcoats	$17.50
$25.00	Fancy Striped Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Herringbone Effects	$17.50
$28.00	Storm Collar Overcoats	$17.50
$22.50	Balmacaans	$17.50
$28.00	Gray Frieze Overcoats	$17.50
$25.00	Black Kersey Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Fancy Back Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Scotch Mixture Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Grey Mixture Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Fancy Overcoatings	$17.50
$25.00	Plaid Back Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Black Melton Overcoats	$17.50
$22.50	Heavy Cassimere Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Dress Overcoatings	$17.50
$30.00	Black Thibet Overcoats	$17.50

Former Prices	WINTER SUITS	Sale Prices
$30.00	Silk Mixture Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Blue Flannel Suits	$17.50
$30 00	Unfinished Worsted Suits	$17.50
$22.50	Fancy Cassimere Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Blue Serge Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Fancy Flannel Suits	$17.50
$25.00	Black Unfinished Worsteds	$17.50
$30.00	Grey Cheviot Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Striped Worsted Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Blue Unfinished Worsteds	$17.50
$25.00	Grey Flannel Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Scotch Mixture Suits	$17.50
$22 50	Fancy Cheviot Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Green Flannel Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Fancy Worsted Suits	$17.50
$25 00	Black Thibet Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Straight Front Suits	$17.50
$25.00	Pencil Stripe Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Tartan Check Suits	$17.50

Plenty of Plain Black Suits, Plenty of Plain Blue Suits, in All Sizes.

Former Prices	DRESS CLOTHES For Evening and Afternoon At the 49th Street Store Only	Sale Prices
$25.00	Silk Lined Full Dress Coats	$17.50
$30.00	Silk Lined Full Dress Coats	$17.50
$25.00	Silk Lined Dinner Jackets	$17.50
$30.00	Silk Lined Dinner Jackets	$17.50
$25.00	Cutaway Coats with Vests	$17.50

Former Prices	ULSTERS On Sale at All Stores	Sale Prices
$30.00	Plaid Ulsters	$17.50
$28.00	Storm Ulsters	$17.50
$25.00	Grey Mixture Ulsters	$17.50
$22.50	Ulsterettes	$17.50
$28.00	Long Driving Ulsters	$17.50
$25.00	Touring Coats	$17.50
$30.00	Touring Coats	$17.50
$28.00	Convertible Collar Ulsters	$17.50

$22.50, $25, $28 and $30 Fall Overcoats, All $17.50

Sale To-day and To-morrow At All Brill Stores

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway
Broadway at 49th St. 1456 B'way at 42d St.
47 Cortlandt St. 125th St. at 3d Ave.
2 Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn

14th Street, 1456 Broadway, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE.. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

$24,680 Worth of Sweaters

for Women, Misses and Children
In a Record Breaking Sale Today at Bargain Prices
(The Entire Surplus Stock and Samples from the Monarch Knitting Mills of Buffalo)

Here's the sale that overtops any event that has been announced or is likely to be announced by any store in this country this year. Consider these facts: Wool is selling at the highest prices in history. Labor is high, dye materials are scarce, and made-up merchandise in many instances cannot be had except at unheard of advanced quotations. AND DESPITE THESE EXISTING CONDITIONS, GREENHUT'S ANNOUNCES THIS SALE OF SWEATERS, BEGINNING THIS MORNING, AT PRICES WHICH IN MANY INSTANCES ARE ALMOST HALF OF THE REGULAR FIGURES.

And here is more good news—this offering presents itself at a time when everybody needs a sweater—when so many thousands are thinking of buying sweaters for themselves and for gift-giving purposes. Ice-skating, motoring and for general outdoor wear, make it essential that your wardrobe contains at least one or two good sweaters.

Values to $4.50 Today at	Values to $7.95 Today at	Values to $8.95 Today at	Values to $9.95 Today at	Values to $10.95 Today at	Values to $14.95 Today at
$2.98	$3.98	$4.98	$5.98	$6.98	$9.98

The values and the prices tell a good part of the story, but read the rest of this announcement, for it is even more important.

In this sale we offer the entire surplus stock and samples of the Monarch Knitting Mills, of Buffalo, N. Y. This concern is noted from Maine to California for the excellence of the sweaters produced for the best stores throughout the country.

Our stocks in this department are always complete (in fact, this is one of our most popular departments), but when we saw the goods and noted the prices we gladly added this $24,680 worth of merchandise to our assortments.

This Sale Will Create a Sensation, for Values Like These Would Be Snapped Up Quickly During Any Time of the Year

The Range of Styles is complete, embracing most popular models for women, misses and children—shawl collars, Byron collars, sailor collars, semi-belts, all-around belts, sashes or styles without belts.

Your choice of Worsted, Wool, Zephyr, Brush Wool, Shetland and Fibre.

The Favorite Colors for Winter—Cardinal, Rose, Copenhagen, Grey, Kelly, Gold and Corn; also White. Many combinations of white and colors which cannot be described in this limited space.

At $2.98 (Values to $4.50).

Handsome sweaters in Cardinal, Grey, Kelly, Copenhagen and White. Shawl collars; semi-belt or without belt. Sizes for women and misses. FOR CHILDREN, sweaters of white Zephyr in color combinations, sizes 6 to 12 years.

At $3.98 (Values to $7.95).

Women's very heavy White Sport Coats with red, navy or rose borders, also solid colors, with semi or full belt; in Rose, Copenhagen, White and Cardinal.

Children's Sweater Sets (Cap, Scarf and Sweater)—cute, smart and serviceable outfits for the little miss of 6 to 10 years. These are made of Brushed Wool, Rose or Copenhagen, with white trimmings.

At $4.98 (Values to $8.95).

Fascinating sweaters made of brushed wool in lavender with white, rose and white, tan and white, and sky and white; trimmed with shawl collar and sash.

At $5.98 (Values to $9.95).

Beautiful sweaters of softest Zephyr in all the light and dark colors—Pale Pink, Rose, Navy, Gold, Corn, Cardinal. These are made with shawl collars and semi-belts.

Above we have mentioned only a few of the styles and have briefly described a limited number, but there are a great many other styles for your choice at each price.

Hundreds of Sweaters, where we have only one or two of a kind, have been divided into two groups as follows:

Values to $10.95; at..... $6.98

Values to $14.95; at..... $9.98

In fact, you will find duplicates of these very sweaters priced in other stores at considerably higher figures than our valuations. In these two lots you have pure fibre sweaters, with large sailor collars, full backs with sashes.

This is from every standpoint the most remarkable sale of sweaters for women, misses and children New York has seen in years.

We have prepared for the event on an enormous scale—it begins this morning at 9 o'clock, and the regular department as well as "the place of honor," the main aisle, has been given over to this sale.

Buy Sweaters for Yourself, for Your Children, and for Christmas Gift-Giving

Extra salespeople in attendance. Come early today.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 24C Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 24C Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24C Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single 24C Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

PERSHING REPORTS 13 HURT AT CAMBRAI

Lieut. Ollie L. Cone Among the American Engineers Severely Wounded in Fight.

NONE LISTED AS KILLED

Seven of the Men from New York or Its Vicinity — British Praise Their Courage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—General Pershing sent to the War Department today a list of the casualties sustained by the American Engineer regiment, whose bravery during the battle of Cambrai on Nov. 30 has thrilled the Entente world with admiration.

Twelve were severely wounded and another slightly wounded. There was no mention in the report of any men having been killed. Seven, or more than one-half, of the men whose names are on the list are from New York City, Brooklyn or vicinity.

No particulars of the engagement were given in General Pershing's report.

The list of wounded follows:

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

CONE, ALLIE L., Second Lieutenant, engineers; father, L. G. Cone, Atartade, No. 28, Artemesa, Cuba.

HALEY, FRANK, Sergeant, engineers; friend, J. A. Frank, 103 E. 97th St., New York City.

LONG, PATRICK A., Sergeant, engineers; brother, Joseph Long, 346 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

BERK, PHILIP A., Corporal, engineers; sister, Mrs. Bertha Kinginger, 18 Walworth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRITCHLEY, CHARLES J., Corporal, engineers; mother, Mrs. Rose Critchley, 201 W. 140th St., New York.

ANGUS, JAMES, Corporal, engineers; father, James Angus, 5 Devanhe Gardens, Aberdeen, Scotland.

GROGAN, S. JAMES A., private, engineers; mother, Mrs. Mary F. Grogan, 94 Lott St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EISENBIGEL, ISIDOR S., private, engineers; emergency address, David Aegen, Coatesville, Penn.

EAGEN, JAMES A., private, engineers; mother, Mrs. John Eagen, Great Neck, N. Y.

BARNES, WILLIAM L., private, engineers; sister, Mrs. Agnes M. Barnes, 741 East Broadway, Portland, Ore.

GEIGER, CHARLES A., private, engineers; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Geiger, 2,030 Dayton St., Chicago.

JONES, GEORGE E., private, engineers; father, Thomas H. Jones, 306 Ferdinand St., Scranton, Penn.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

ROHLAND, LOUIS O., private, engineers; father, H. H. Rohland, 63 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Engineers Fought Gallantly.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Dec. 5, (Associated Press.)—How American railway engineers gallantly fought and died with their British comrades in arms on the front before Cambrai last week was told today in a semi-official statement.

"Two and one-half companies of railway engineers," the statement says, "with a strength of eight officers and 385 men, were encamped at Fins on Nov. 30, having completed their work in the neighborhood. At 6:30 four officers and 280 men went to Gouzeaucourt, arriving at 7 and starting to work with Canadian engineers. The entire contingent was under a Canadian Major and a American Captain. The area was three miles in the rear of the line and none of the troops was armed.

"At 7:15 German barrage fire moved on Gouzeaucourt after heavy shelling to the east. At 7:30 a general retirement was ordered, and it was effected with some difficulty, due to the artillery, machine-gun and airplane fire.

"A number of losses were sustained at this time, and also among the men who, cut off by the German advance, had taken refuge in dugouts. Some of these men who had been cut off succeeded in joining British combatant units and fought with them during the day. Meantime there was active shelling against Fins, and the men there were ordered to scatter in the fields.

"As the men returned to camp they assembled under arms and instructions were asked from British headquarters. At 3 o'clock they were instructed to dig and hold the trenches, and the men moved up and started work shortly afterward.

"At 6 the trenches were finished sufficiently for the entire command and division headquarters directed a withdrawal to camp and that the men be held in readiness to man the trenches. Two small details were sent out to repair a distant break in the new track and to assist in transferring ammunition to another point.

"The list of casualties is relatively small and will be issued tomorrow. It is stated by British officers that the conduct of the regiment was most satisfactory. They praise its coolness under fire, and the ability of the men to work without interruption is regarded as most commendable."

Engineer organizations in the American Army hereafter, it was recommended today, shall be armed and ready for battle on all occasions when they are anywhere near the fighting line. The recommendation, which is certain to be adopted, was made as a result of the predicament in which the engineers found themselves when they became involved in a German attack on the British front last week. At that time they were forced to take up guns abandoned by dead and wounded soldiers.

It is felt certain that a number of the eighteen railway engineers reported missing in the casualty list fell during the engagement with the Germans, but there is no way of ascertaining how many.

The War Department today received a report from General Pershing of the following deaths from natural causes:

DEATHS.

McKEON, GEORGE H., private, infantry, Nov. 26; bronchial pneumonia; emergency address, Mrs. Towpes, 6 Renfrew St., Boston, Mass.

GROVER, WILLIAM W., private, engineers, Dec. 1; measles, complicated by bronchial pneumonia, acute; father, Harry M. Grover, Georgetown, Cal.

CALL, CHARLES S., private, infantry, Nov. 30; bronchial pneumonia, acute; asthma, severe; acute dilatation of the heart; father, A. A. Call, 144 State St., Springfield, Mass.

CROWLEY, JAMES M., private, infantry, Dec. 3; epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis; emergency address, Charles Lewis, Shannen, Ohio.

REAMY, HARVEY W., private, Marine Corps, Nov. 29; acute myocardial degeneration, cardiac dilatation; emergency address, Miss Emma L. Curtis, 331 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER BEST FOR ADS.

Ford Manager Shows Its Enormous Superiority Over the Magazine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—"Nothing equals the daily newspaper as an advertisement medium." This was the statement of C. A. Brownell, advertising manager of the Ford Motor Company, to members of the Chicago Advertising Association, at a luncheon this noon.

"The daily newspaper is the voice of the people," said Mr. Brownell. "It is the eyes of the multitude. For the last six years the Ford Company has touched nothing else, and one year alone we spent more than $15,000,000 in advertising.

"I have here a most remarkable comparison of the circulation of papers as compared with magazines. I have taken fifty-one cities in the United States and 149 daily newspapers in these cities. The combined circulation of these papers is 15,500,000. I have taken the weekly magazines with the greatest circulation in the nation and find that in these fifty-one cities the magazines have a combined circulation of 880,000.

"A page advertisement in the two magazines would cost $7,500, an equal space in these newspapers would cost less than $6,000.

MORE DRUG VICTIMS HEARD.

Moving Picture Director Tells of Mistreatment by the Police.

A moving picture actor and director, one of the anonymous witnesses who testified before the Joint Legislative Committee which is hearing testimony at the City Hall on the drug habit, yesterday accused the police of mistreating him and taking his finger prints after he had been arrested for having a hypodermic needle in his possession, and was promptly interrupted by Assemblyman Block.

"Don't you know," he said, "that a man cannot be fingerprinted or photographed until he has been tried and convicted, and don't you know that in every Magistrate's Court a prisoner has, as a matter of right, the privilege of communicating with his friends or his attorney?"

The witness said that he believed that this was the usual procedure, but repeated his statement that after going before an official of the Internal Revenue Department for registration and a permit to use morphine, at the advice of a physician who was unable to cure him, he was arrested and permission to see his friends or his wife was refused.

"I was taken before a Magistrate and arraigned," he said. "I begged for treatment, as I had been without morphine for forty-eight hours, but they refused; and I was poked with police in the cell that night because I begged for treatment. The next morning I was taken to Police Headquarters and fingerprinted, and they would have photographed me if I had not collapsed."

Harold Corbin, counsel for the committe, said that the witness's statement would be investigated, and a report made to the committee as to whether it was substantiated. The witness said that he acquired the drug habit in England while recovering from injuries received in a fall from an airplane used in a moving picture scene, and that physicians in New York were afraid to prescribe for him, with the exception of one man, who he later learned was a drug addict himself.

Another witness said that he got the heroin habit while serving a term in Sing Sing for manslaughter. Various testimony was given as to the value of cures, the majority of the witnesses saying that they had not been helped. The hearing will be resumed at the City Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 21.—Advt.

Gimbel Brothers

The Store of A Million Gifts

A Christmas Waiver of the 7-Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season), articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas Day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired, at any time up to seven days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

A Christmas Sale of Women's Stockings

Every Pair Perfect

No gift more practical than silk hosiery. None more appreciated by women. A gift more appropriate than ever before. And here is what we believe to be

The Season's Most Attractive Hosiery Value

A purchase from a famous mill, whose advertised trade mark is universally known for quality and dependability. A purchase made possible through GIMBELS powerful three-store buying influence. A wonderful hosiery opportunity at the threshold of Christmas.

65c Pair

For Seamless Silk Plated Stockings

Lisle tops, reinforced soles, heels and toes, in mottled effects of medium tan, suede, cloud gray, Copenhagen blue, champagne, Tuxedo tan mixed with a sprinkling of white, but plain enough to answer the purpose of solid colors—plain black silk plated and plain black silk, too. Regularly 90c to $1 pair.

Silk Plated: A trade term meaning a fine cotton thread with a series of pure silk strands spun around and over each thread, giving the rich appearance of heavy pure silk and the wearability of lisle or cotton.

98c Pair

For Women's Pure Silk Stockings

Beautifully full fashioned, with lisle tops and lisle soles to add materially to their wearing quality. These finer stockings may be had in black or white, but no shades. They are regularly $1.25 a pair.

All Perfect: Every pair in the sale—both silk plated and pure silk—is perfect, fresh from the hosiery mills and intended for holiday buying. We think both items most wonderful offerings.

Buy Them by the Box for Christmas Gifts—Sensible, Practical—Appreciated

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

A "Break" in Men's Overcoats

About 4 Hundred Good Ones That Were $19.50 to $25

At $16.50

To meet the oncoming cold snap half way we have selected a limited number of various sizes of overcoats from fast selling lines and priced them $16.50.

Broken lots but a good assortment, though not every size in every style.

Chesterfield Models, Double-breasted Models, New Trench Models, Semi-Ulster Models. *In Plain Oxford Grays, Plain Blacks, Brown and Gray Mixtures.*

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

$5 Combination Electric Stove and Toasters, $2.50

$2.50

A lucky Xmas purchase, to sell at half price. Reg. $5.00—now $2.50. Boils, toasts and fries; a luncheon prepared in a jiffy. This large factory output to be sold exclusively at GIMBELS New York and Philadelphia stores. Two store purchasing power makes this half-price-selling possible. Illustrated. Packed in holiday package.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Gimbels for the Genuine Victrolas

Every Style Machine, in Every Desirable Finish; Every Size at Every Price

No Scarcity of Victrolas at Gimbels

On Easy Terms

There will be a scarcity again this year of the popular styles in Victrolas—but not at GIMBELS. Months of foresight have placed in our salons what is undoubtedly the best assortment in New York.

Every Victrola Record

Complete record stocks with every record in the Victrola Catalog at your finger-tips.

Service Par Excellence

GIMBEL Service is on a par with the excellence of this famous instrument itself. Convenience in selection, convenience in deliveries, convenience in attentions and convenience in making payments.

Gimbel Easy Terms

Style.	Price.	Amount of Records Allowed.	Down Payment.	Monthly Payment.
IV	$20.00	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00
VI	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
IX	57.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
X	85.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XI	110.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XIV	165.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
XVI	215.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
XVII	265.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
XVIII	315.00	12.50	12.50	12.50

The above terms to embrace also Special Combination Offers on Styles IV., VI. and IX.—that is, a Cabinet to fit the foregoing styles, with $5.00 worth of records, on the same terms of $5.00 down and $5.00 a month.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Everybody at our house likes Post Toasties

SAYS Bobby

A Help in Keeping the Scalp Healthy

Is found in the use of Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin. These fragrant super-cream emollients do much to keep the scalp healthy, clear the skin and meet many wants of the toilet. For sample of each free by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

"Special Shipment SALE"

"The Wanted-Now FROCKS"

ALL NEW

For the Maid or Matron—Everywhere—on each side—Fashion and the spirit of the day say simple afternoon frocks are quite the thing—even for affairs that did demand formal frocks. Then, just as we always do, we planned to offer the lowest price possible on frocks really pretty and timely. That explains this **Just-When-You-Want-It Sale**—

14.67
Our reg. $21.50 to $24.50

Included are—

Satins—Taffetas—Velveteens
Sizes 14 to 44.

New blue, pearl gray, green, taupe, burgundy and navy blue, also navy, brown and green velveteens.

Models *illustrated* are the styles to be offered in this sale. The taffetas, with their bustle effects are quaintly adorable—the combinations of georgette crepe and satin feature braid embroidery in interesting designs. Some of the frocks show charming vestees—others have tunic effects. Flat or roll collars—that is noteworthy because no one point of a frock determines its becomingness more than the shape of the collar.

Included in this sale group are a few dresses in velveteens—but only in models for misses. Unusual bargains.

Unusual FROCKS
Special 8.75
Our regular $13.94

By the way, this is just an unusual pick-up group—no one else in town has such frocks—either in quality or design at this price—Striped Taffetas.

In navy blue, new blue, green and brown tones.

The georgette sleeves—and silk-bound collars contrive a fetching softness—fancy buttons, too, add to the effect—sizes 14 to 44.

These Prices for Friday and Saturday Only

More Than Usually Reduced—

Every Coat in This Group

Just one model (*illustrated*)—and that of taupe velour, topped by soft seal collar. The so cleverly pleated back and interesting shirring below pockets combine to make an altogether distinctive coat.

Other models of velour as well as lupine and burella—some utility rather than dress styles—but usually showing fur collars—and variously pleasing pockets are included in this same group—Colors: taupe, green, brown, burgundy and other street shades—Majority lined throughout—and all—our reg. $32.74 coats—

Special 25.00

For Friday and Saturday

New Hats

For Friday and Saturday

Untrimmed Satin Hats—Imitation mole or beaver facing—novelty shapes—tinsel trimmed—colors: black, brown or taupe—variety of shapes, including military or coronet shape—our reg. $1.87.....1.37

Trimmed Satin Hats—Black, brown and colors—between season individual creations—many toques, military shapes—other hats, large and small—our reg. $7.50.....5.27

Robes

Vividly Colored

For Friday and Saturday

Blanket Robes—
—blues, rose, gray and cadet—in Jacquard designs—simply made—finished with satin binding—
Our reg. $4.47.....3.97

Corduroy Robes—
Of excellent quality—wide wale corduroy—in rose, cherry, wistaria, light blue—and Copenhagen—Raglan sleeve—convenient pocket—stitched down collar.....Special 3.00

Such Adorable Gifts!

Men's Overcoats

For Friday and Saturday

Special.....23.75

Every one of these coats is the quality that sells regularly at $27.50 to $29.50. **Chesterfield** or **Form-Fitting Models**—In black, gray, brown or green; all are silk lined. This group also includes a few silk lined ulsters—every seam in every one of these coats shows careful tailoring.
Coats made for service—warm comfort on these blustery days.

Men's Underwear

For Friday and Saturday

Men's Glastenbury Underwear—winter weight—extra sizes—46 to 50.....Special 1.50

Men's Winter Underwear—Worsted finish—shirts or drawers—all sizes—our reg. $1.50—Special 1.20

Men's Root's Tivoli Underwear—shirts or drawers—all sizes,..Special, each 1.56

Root's Tivoli Underwear—shirts or drawers. Special 1.26

An Exception

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors if desired, at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

WAR ON AUSTRIA; NOT ON OTHER ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

back with some amendment, and recommends that the resolution as amended do pass.

"In his address delivered at the joint session of the two houses of Congress on Dec. 4, the President uses this language:

'One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

"The accompanying resolution carries out this recommendation of the President. The enactment of this declaration involves very little readjustment of the affairs between the United States and Austria-Hungary, because a state of war, which this declaration declares to exist, actually has been a fact for many months. The depredation on American lives and rights by Austrian naval forces has been small compared with that of Germany, but they have been indulged in to an extent to constitute war upon this country, and this fact, taken in connection with other acts of Austria-Hungary, has more and more brought that Government into a position where the American people have realized that she must be included with Germany as an enemy.

Ambassador Dumba Arraigned.

"In September, 1915, it was discovered that Ambassador Dumba and Austrian Consuls in St. Louis and elsewhere were implicated in instigating strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. An American citizen named Archibald, traveling under an American passport, had been intrusted with dispatches in regard to this matter from Dumba and Bernstorff to their Governments. These facts were admitted by Dumba. By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Dumba to conspire to cripple business industries in the United States and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of an enemy of Austria-Hungary, the Austro-Hungarian Government was requested to recall Dumba.

"The Austrian Consuls at St. Louis and New York were implicated with Dumba in these transactions, particularly in the circulation of strike propaganda. They were implicated in procuring forged passports from the United States for the use of their countrymen going home. Long before the above activities were made public our Government had evidence that the Austrian diplomatic and consular service was being used in this country for Germany's warlike purposes.

"While Austria's submarine warfare has been of a very limited character, it has adopted and adhered to the policy of the ruthless submarine warfare of the Imperial German Government.

Quotes Note to Vienna.

"After diplomatic relations with Germany had been broken the State Department on Feb. 14, 1917, dispatched the following telegram to the American Embassy at Vienna, surveying briefly the position of the Austrian Government on submarine warfare:

In the American note of Dec. 6, 1915, to the Austro-Hungarian Government in the Ancona case, this Government called attention to the views of the Government of the United States on the operations of submarines in naval warfare, which had been expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary and of which full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government was presumed. In its reply of Dec. 15, 1915, the Imperial and Royal Government stated that it was not possessed with authentic knowledge of all the pertinent correspondence of the United States, nor was it of the opinion that such knowledge would be sufficient to cover the Ancona case, which was of essentially a different character from those under discussion with the Berlin Government. Nevertheless, in replying to the American note of Dec. 19, 1915, the Austro-Hungarian Government in its note of Dec. 29 stated:

"As concerns the principle expressed in the very esteemed note that hostile private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons on board having been placed in safety, the Imperial and Royal Government is able substantially to assent to this view of the Washington Cabinet."

Moreover, in the case of the Persia, the Austro-Hungarian Government, in January, 1916, stated in effect that, while it had received no information with regard to the sinking of the Persia, yet, in case its responsibilities were involved, the Government would be guided by the principles agreed to in the Ancona case.

Within one month thereafter the Imperial and Royal Government, coincidentally with the German declaration of Feb. 10, 1916, on the treatment of armed merchantment, announced that "all merchant vessels armed with cannon, for whatever purpose, by this very fact lose the character of peaceful vessels," and that, "under these conditions, orders have been given to Austro-Hungarian naval forces to treat such ships as belligerent vessels."

In accordance with this declaration, several vessels with Americans on board have been sunk in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austrian submarines, some of which were torpedoed without warning by submarines flying the Austrian flag, as in the case of the British steamers Secondo and Welsh Prince. Inquiries made through the American Ambassador at Vienna as to these cases have so far elicited no information and no reply.

Again, on Jan. 31, 1917, coincidentally with the German declaration of submarine danger zones in waters washing the coasts of the Entente countries, the Imperial and Royal Government announced to the United States Government that Austria-Hungary and its allies would from Feb. 1 prevent by every means any navigation whatsoever within a definite closed area.

From the foregoing it seems fair to conclude that the pledge given in the Ancona case and confirmed in the Persia case is essentially the same as that given in the note of the Imperial German Government dated May 4, 1916, viz.:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance," and that this pledge has been modified to a greater or less extent by the declaration of the Imperial and Royal Government of Feb. 10, 1916, and Jan. 31, 1917.

In view, therefore, of the uncertainty as to the interpretation to be placed upon these declarations, and particularly this latter declaration, it is important that the United States Government be advised definitely and clearly of the attitude of the Imperial and Royal Government in regard to the prosecution of submarine warfare in these circumstances.

Please bring this matter orally to the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government and request to be advised as to whether the pledge given in the Ancona case and the Persia case is to be interpreted as modified or withdrawn by the declarations of Feb. 10, 1916, and Jan. 31, 1917. If, after your conversation, it seems advisable, you may hand to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a paraphrase of this instruction, leaving the quoted text verbatim.

Avoided a Direct Answer.

"In reply, the Austrian Government, in an aide memoire of March 2, 1917, after reviewing the illegal blockade measures of the Allies, stated that 'it now, as heretofore, firmly adheres to the assurances given by it' in the Ancona case.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government also stated that Austro-Hungarian submarines had taken no part in the sinking of the British steamers Secondo and Welsh Prince, and that 'the assurance which it gave the Washington Cabinet in the Ancona case and renewed in the Persia case has neither been withdrawn nor restricted by its declarations of Feb. 10, 1916, and Jan. 31, 1917.'

"The Austro-Hungarian note endeavors, through a legal argument, to show consistency between these assurances and its declarations. In this way the Austro-Hungarian Government evades a direct answer to the American inquiry, but in its argument it substantially adheres to the declaration of Jan. 31, 1917, for it states that 'the entire declaration is essentially nothing else than a warning to the effect that no merchant ship may navigate the sea zones accurately defined in the declaration,' and that 'the Imperial and Royal Government is, however, unable to accept a responsibility for the loss of human lives which nevertheless may result from the destruction of armed ships or ships encountered in the closed zones.'

"In view of the explicit acceptance and avowal by the Austro-Hungarian Government of the policy which led to a breach of relations between the United States and Germany, the Government of the United States found it impossible to receive Dumba's successor, Count Tarnowski. The Government felt that it could not receive a new Ambassador from a country which joined Germany in her submarine policy, even though its participation was by verbal and not physical co-operation. This was communicated to the Austro-Hungarian Government in a telegram from the State Department dated March 28, 1917.

"In his message to Congress of April 2, 1917, the President said in respect to the attitude of Austria-Hungary:

I have said nothing of the Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our rights and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against the citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only when we are clearly forced into it, because there are no other means of defending our rights.

"The Austrian note of Jan. 31, 1917, proclaimed the same submarine policy as that of Germany, and officially announced her intention, if she saw fit, to pursue the same, ruthless submarine policy that Germany had inaugurated.

Submarines in the Mediterranean.

"Many vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean—the area in which Austrian submarines operate—by submarines which carried no flag or mark and the nationality of which was unknown. A great many of these undersea craft are believed to have been Austrian submarines or submarines commanded by Austrian officers or supplied from Austrian bases or by Austrian means.

"On April 4, 1917, the American four-masted schooner Marguerite was sunk by a submarine thirty-five miles from the coast of Sardinia, while en route to Spain. The submarine carried no flag or marks to indicate its nationality. It is known, however, that Austrian (sic) was the language spoken by the officer of the submarine who came aboard the vessel with the boarding party, and it is believed that the submarine was Austrian.

"Before war was declared to exist between the United States and the Imperial German Government, it was intimated to the United States Government that if war should be declared by the United States upon Germany, Austria-Hungary would be under obligation to break off diplomatic relations with the United States. Consequently, after the declaration of war of April 6, 1917, the Austro-Hungarian Government informed the American Chargé at Vienna on April 8 that diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary were broken, and handed him passports for himself and members of the embassy. The following is the translation of the note handed to the American Chargé by the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Vienna, April 8, 1917.

Since the United States of America has declared that a state of war exists between it and the Imperial German Government, Austria-Hungary, an ally of the German Empire, has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the United States, and the Imperial and Royal Embassy in Washington has been instructed to inform the Department of State to that effect.

While regretting under these circumstances to see a termination of the personal relations which he has had the honor to hold with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, the undersigned does not fail to place at the former's disposal herewith the passports for the departure from Austria-Hungary of himself and other members of the embassy.

At the same time the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Chargé d'Affaires the expression of his most perfect consideration. CZERNIN.

"Until the present Austro-German drive in northern Italy, the Austrian forces were gradually being driven back by the forces of the Italian army. With the assistance of German troops drawn from the Russian front a very serious catastrophe was inflicted upon the Italian arms, which, if it had not been stemmed, might have resulted in the collapse of Italy. Such a result would have been a great blow to those with whom we are associated in this war, and as much to the United States as to any of her co-belligerents.

"As a result of this situation the Allies have rushed aid to Italy, and the United States is sending ships, money, and supplies, and will probably soon send troops, who will be facing and making war on Austrian soldiers.

"The Italian situation is one of the utmost importance in the present conduct of the war. A declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary will hearten the people of Italy, who have been misled by the mischievous and diluting propaganda engineered by Germans. It will strengthen, from a military point of view, the whole allied cause. These are strong considerations for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

"These considerations, and the fact that Austria-Hungary is adhering to the illegal and inhumane policy of ruthless submarine warfare and is, as the committee believes, making war upon American vessels and American citizens on the high seas, and other reasons which are not deemed necessary to recapitulate here, induced the committee to report unanimously the accompanying resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same. The action of the committee is unanimous, and it trusts that the resolution will soon become a law."

For War on All Central Powers.

Representative Miller, the only member of the Foreign Affairs Committee who favored a war resolution embracing all the allies of Germany, was the only member who voiced opposition on the floor to the resolution as reported. He said he would support the resolution, but at the same time urged the wisdom of declaring war also against the other allies of Germany. Inasmuch as he said he could not be present tomorrow when he resolution will be debated he asked permission to give his views today.

"I think," he said, "there is no harm in stating that some of us perhaps are strongly of the opinion that the resolution should be extended, but that, in deference to the wishes of the President, we have put our private considerations in our pockets and are going to stand with him united.

"The reasoning that causes the President to ask that we declare war on Austria-Hungary is the exact reason that requires that we should declare war on Bulgaria and Turkey. He was very adroit, skillful, masterly in the language he used. I marvel at the capacity he displayed. He had reasons to which I am willing to defer now, but I confidently predict that before many weeks have passed he will come and ask that we declare war on Bulgaria and Turkey. We might as well face the truth. The American people are not afraid of any task, however gigantic, and we are willing to pay the price.

"Italy confined herself to a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, and she made the fatal mistake of her life. When you go into this war you must calculate that you are going into it to fight the enemies of your friends, otherwise you are but half in the war, and you are but a weak prop to your friends."

Mr. Miller went on to argue that Italy could have saved Montenegro had she been at war with all the Teutonic allies. He then turned to the relations of Italy and the United States.

"It is no secret," he said, "that the Italian Government has been begging of the United States these many months, not for men, because they have millions in their camps; not so much for money, because they have funds, but for guns, material of war, the munitions that would enable those men to be transformed into fighting units. We failed to answer their requests, because we were not at war with Austria-Hungary.

"Italy paid the price, and finds that the labor of two years has been wiped away in two days, that the fair northern part of her country is in the hands of the invaders, and the end is not yet. How much of that mistake can be charged up against the United States I do not know, but I do know that they feel much of it should be. Let us not prolong the piecemeal fighting any longer. The only way victory can come is for all the Allies to become united completely and fight together against a common foe.

"Is there any consideration that should cause us to postpone declaring war against Bulgaria and Turkey? I know of none. We must not forget that every friend of Germany is our foe.

Warns Against False Hopes.

"Permit not yourselves to be deceived by the subtle thought that springs from what source I know not, but can suspect, that if we withhold our war declaration from Bulgaria and Turkey we may perhaps ween Bulgaria and Turkey from the Central Powers. We cannot hope to separate Bulgaria and Turkey from the Central Powers unless we do it by force of arms," he continued, adding that he understood allied military strategy called for the employment of American forces against both Bulgaria and Turkey at an early date. This would not surprise the Central Powers, which, he intimated, must get their information through Bulgarian and Turkish sources in Washington."

The reply of Chairman Flood had a marked effect on the House.

"The time has not come," he said, "in the opinion of the President, to declare war upon Bulgaria or Turkey. There are strong reasons now why we should not do it. I will give the reasons. The time may come when we may have to do it. The time has not come yet. Italy, no allied power has suggested to this country that the prosecution of this war could be beneficially affected or its termination hastened by a declaration of war against Turkey or Bulgaria.

"At the present time there can be no question of any direct military operation by the United States against these countries. Particularly is that true in reference to Turkey. The question of declaring war against Turkey must be considered first from the standpoint of the moral effect of such declaration, and, second, from the standpoint of the indirect damage to Turkey and the United States which would naturally result from such declaration.

Danger to Americans in Turkey.

"It should be remembered that Turkey's interests in the United States are very insignificant, while the interests of the United States in Turkey are very large. The importance of the American missionaries and educational institutions in Turkey are too well known to require a detailed description. In the last 100 years the American missionary societies have expended over $20,000,000 in Turkey, and the present value of the American missionary property, mainly used for educational purposes, in Turkey amounts to several million dollars. In the event of war with Turkey all this property would be confiscated or destroyed.

"Our State Department is in receipt of letters from prominent American citizens acquainted with the situation in Turkey, calling attention to the great personal danger to the Americans in Turkey if the United States should declare war against that country before the missionaries and other American citizens could leave. Time should be given for them to get out. At the present time the American institutions in Turkey are being fairly well treated.

"There is practically nothing to fear from the activities of the Turkish subjects in the United States, the vast majority of whom are Christian Syrians and Armenians. The number of real Turks in the United States is very limited. The report of the Immigration Commission, published in 1911, states that only 12,654 true Turks came to America from Turkey during the twelve years from 1899 to 1910, inclusive.

"Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with this country a month or two ago. There is no representative of Turkey here to give information to Germany."

Mr. Miller inquired if there were not some Turkish Consuls in this country, and Mr. Flood replied that they were all gone. Mr. Flood went on to say that there was a great deal of friction between Turkey and Germany, and quoted from a dispatch from the American Ambassador at Constantinople that Turkey was resenting the pressure of the German Government and was threatening to make a separate peace with the Entente Powers. Even the pro-war party in Turkey is divided into two factions, he said, Talaat Bey being at the head of a strong party, which is beginning to look with suspicion on German ambitions. A declaration of war against Turkey, unless the United States is prepared to strike Turkey, will have the effect, Mr. Flood asserted, of strengthening the German influence in that country.

"The Turks, so far as is known," he continued, "have no troops on the Western front and have few, if any, effective submarines. In fact, they have not made and are not making any attacks on citizens of this country.

Paints Bulgarians as Friendly.

"The reasons why we should not declare war against Bulgaria are even stronger. Bulgaria has not even broken off diplomatic relations with this country. Bulgarians have the kindest feeling toward America. Americans are well thought of there."

Mr. Flood read from a published interview with the Bulgarian Minister here that in spite of great pressure brought to bear upon Germany's allies to break with the United States, Bulgaria had resisted these efforts and had followed her own inclinations. The Minister also stated that there were no Bulgars fighting outside of what was considered Bulgarian territory, that none ever have fought on the Western front and never would, and that there were no Bulgarian troops in the drive against Italy.

Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts said he had been informed by an authority "as high as there can be in this city" that Bulgarian officers were serving in the German Army in Italy. Mr. Flood replied that he considered the Bulgarian Minister's information as accurate as any could be.

The Bulgarian interest in this war is purely local," he said. "The Bulgarians are merely fighting out their old feud with the Serbians. The Bulgarians not only have no interest in the German plan for world conquest, but, on the contrary, already are beginning to appreciate the dangers of German domination."

Mr. Tilson of Connecticut asked if there was not danger that information would be sent through diplomatic channels to the enemy countries. Mr. Flood replied:

"The Bulgarians can send absolutely no information abroad that does not go through our State Department."

HOPES OF A SEPARATE PEACE.

Influence in Molding Senate Committee's Action on Declaration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Information was laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Commitee by the State Department this afternoon that strong hopes were entertained of a separate peace with Bulgaria and Turkey. As a result the committee did not include Bulgaria and Turkey in the war declaration it drafted, confining the declaration of war to the Austro-Hungarian Government.

At the same time some members remained unconvinced of the inadvisability of declaring war upon Turkey and Bulgaria. On the Republican side of the committee the belief was voiced that the Administration had no good ground for hoping that Turkey and Bulgaria would quit the war.

Several other reasons, which were not disclosed, were advanced by the State Department against an immediate declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. Some members took the view, too, that any declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey should be embodied in separate resolutions. Indications tonight were that such resolutions would be introduced in the Senate, if not tomorrow immediately after the conclusion of the debate on the resolution declaring war on Austria-Hungary.

Text of Senate Resolution.

The text of the resolution, as finally reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, follows:

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas, The Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

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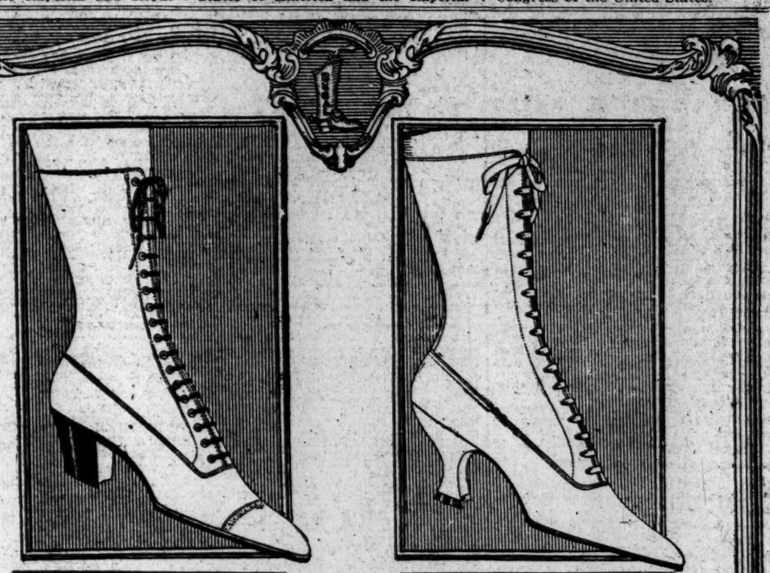

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ADMITS HE KNEW BOY-ED

Gave Up Dealings with Germans When It Became Evident That We Were Going to War.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 6.—For six hours today Gaston B. Means testified in his own behalf before the jury which is trying him for murder in Cabarrus County Court, but at adjournment tonight he had not brought his recital down to the time when Mrs. Maude A. King was shot and killed after she had gone with him to Blackwelder Spring, near here, the night of Aug. 29.

The defendant's testimony today dealt with German plots he discovered while working for a private detective agency's German clients, and with his financial transactions during the years he acted as business agent for Mrs. King. Means was cool and told his story in a confident manner.

Means, in detailing his activities as a "German agent," declared that it was he who had discovered and reported to the Government the German plot to restore Huerta to a dictatorship in Mexico, bring on war between Mexico and the United States, and at the same time start a peace propaganda. This information, Means said, he gathered while working for a private detective agency's German clients, but under the express stipulation that he would report any information of value to the United States Government.

Means said his report on this plot, which was made on March 8, 1915, was turned over to Secretary Tumulty.

Answering a question, Means said he was acquainted with Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, and had done some work in which the latter was interested. Soon after the "plot" report was submitted to Tumulty he saw Boy-Ed, and the latter told him that a detailed report of the Huerta plot had been made to the American Government, and only five living men could have reported it. Boy-Ed then said the witness must have made the report.

"I told him I did, that I had agreed to furnish to the United States Government any information detrimental to it which I discovered. He told me to go down and see my German clients, and I did and was discharged."

He had said that he had been employed by some German commercial interests after leaving the detective agency early in 1915, but severed his connection with the German commercial interests in October, 1916, because he knew the relations between Germany and America were becoming more strained every day and the break was inevitable. Since then he had had no connection with German interests or any communication with them.

When his narrative was interrupted by adjournment it had just reached the events of last July and he was explaining letters which the State had placed in evidence with the intent to prove that he had tried to keep Mrs. King in ignorance of his movements and his transactions for months before her death.

One of these letters Means wrote in Chicago. It approved the action of his brother, Afton, in opening and forwarding to him a telegram addressed to Mrs. King, and instructed Afton to forward to him all mail received for Mrs. King, her sister, Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, and her mother, Mrs. Anna L. Robinson.

Means said the letter was written shortly after he had sent the three women with his father-in-law, W. R. Patterson, to Asheville from Chicago. That was done, he said, because he and Mrs. King had become involved in a contest with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago over the alleged second will of James C. King, dated in 1905, and they did not want to be bothered by newspaper men. Under the terms of this will Mrs. King would have inherited from her husband a large sum held in trust by the trust company for a charitable institution.

The party left Chicago ostensibly for New York, Means testified, and it was agreed that all mail should be sent there. Afton Means was to receive it, place each day's mail in one envelope, and forward it to the witness, who was to distribute it. The purpose, he said, was to keep the trust company "in the dark." When the arrangement had been made, Means had intended to go at once to Asheville.

Means explained at length the revoking of the $125,000 trust fund held in a Chicago bank for Mrs. Anna L. Robinson. Mrs. King had created the fund for her mother, the witness said, and the latter received $600 a month from it. Mrs. King undertook to borrow from the bank on her equity in the fund, but the bank refused to make the loan on such security.

There was some discussion then, the witness said, of revoking the fund, but the matter was dropped. Later Mrs. Robinson found the $600 monthly income was inadequate to meet her necessary expenses, and it was decided to revoke the trust fund and pay her $1,000 a month. The necessary paper was drawn up, signed by the two women and presented at the bank by the witness. He received the securities in the fund and borrowed $80,000 on part of them from three banks. The money was deposited in his name, he asserted, because suits were threatened against Mrs. King.

Later some of this money, the witness continued, was used in cotton speculation, which quickly netted a profit of $10,000, one-third of which Mrs. King received.

$250,000 FIRE IN TORONTO.

Iron Works Destroyed and a Freighter and a Trawler Damaged.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 6.—Fire, which originated in the pattern shop of the Polson Iron Works on the Toronto waterfront early tonight, completely destroyed that building and a number of sheds and badly damaged a large freight boat and a trawler. The total damage was estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Three large ocean freighters of 2,500 to 4,000 tons displacement are under construction at the works, as well as two trawlers. Two of the freighters were overboard, but the other was on the ways and was so badly damaged that its launching will be set back several weeks.

The fire was discovered by two workers who sent in an alarm. The pattern shop is on the waterfront, a considerable distance from the street adjoining the entrance, and firemen were hampered by the maze of machinery and sheds through which hose had to be laid.

The pattern shop contained designs of engines and machinery which had been used in the construction of boats during the last thirty years and all these were completely destroyed.

ROCKEFELLER IN CAMP JOB.

Going to Camp Dix to Work as Y. M. C. A. Field Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 6.—The newest recruit to social service for the national army at Camp Dix is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who tomorrow morning joins the Y. M. C. A. forces, and for several weeks will give much of his time to work as a field Secretary among the soldiers.

A fortnight ago he came here to address the soldiers, and became so interested that he decided to give personal assistance. While in camp, Mr. Rockefeller will occupy an eight by ten room with plain pine walls and ceiling in an association barracks, and he will begin each day by sweeping the floor.

BRADY BOOKS BRING $9,913.

Curtis Walters Pays $490 for "Annals of Sporting."

First editions, colored plate books, sporting books, and prints, including the library of the late James Buchanan Brady, widely known as Diamond Jim Brady, brought $9,913 at the American Art Galleries last evening. The highest price paid was $490 by Curtis Walters for Catalogue 18 "The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," London, 1822-28.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 12—"Sporting Sketches," illustrated by Henry Aiken, London, 1817-18; Gabriel Wells $120
No. 16—"The National Sports of Great Britain," London, 1821, colored plates, by Aiken; L. Wilmerding 440
No. 17—"The Milton Mowbray Hunt," London, 1822; Gabriel Wells 180
No. 19—"The Milange of Humor," colored plates, by Aiken; Gabriel Wells 100
No. 29—Six original drawings in pencil and water colors, by Aiken; Gabriel Wells 105
No. 46—"Beaux Arts Classics," Paris, undated, twenty volumes; Gabriel Wells 210
No. 59—M. de Buffon's "Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux," Paris, 1770-86; Charles Scribner's Sons 135
No. 79—Richard F. Burton's "Arabian Nights," original issue, Benares, 1885-88; Charles Scribner's Sons 175
No. 80—"La Dentelle," re-issue of the same work; Gabriel Wells 180
No. 118—"Military Uniform Adopted by the Royal Army of Sweden," by Baron Frederick Ehen, London, 1806; Gabriel Wells 150
No. 122—"Galerie Militaire," Paris, circa, 1816; E. F. Bonsaventure 225
No. 125—"Military Costume of the British Cavalry," by William Heath, London, 1820; Gabriel Wells 190
No. 132—"Monuments Francais inedits," by N. H. Willemin, Paris, 1839; Gabriel Wells 105
No. 145—"Le Costume Historique," by M. A. Racinet, Paris, 1888; F. Keykendale 120
No. 157—William Combe's "Life of Napoleon," London, 1815; Gabriel Wells.. 110
No. 160—"The Humorist," illustrated by George Cruikshank, 1819-20; Gabriel Wells 125
No. 171—"Oriental Scenery," by Thomas and William Daniell, London, 1795-1808; Gabriel Wells 200
No. 183—Articles of Agreement relative to "All the Year Round," signed by Charles Dickens and William H. Wills, dated August 2, 1859; Curtis Walters.. 200
No. 187—"Life and Letters of Charles Dickens," London, 1872-82; Brentano.. 240
No. 188—"The Complete Works of Charles Dickens," London, 1881-2; Guy Stonestreet 385

The sale will be continued this afternoon, and be concluded this evening.

WARNING AGAINST ARMITAGE

Persons Victimized by Unauthorized Times Solicitor.

Many persons have been defrauded in the last few weeks by William R. Armitage, who without authority has solicited subscriptions for THE NEW YORK TIMES or The Midweek Pictorial, in Havana, Birmingham, New Orleans, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and pocketed the money paid over to him.

His favorite method has been to indorse with his own name and that of THE TIMES checks payable to THE TIMES and given to him in payment of subscriptions and cash them at hotels where he stays. At a hotel in Cincinnati he represented himself as "traveling business manager" of THE TIMES, ran up a three days' bill and attempted without success to get an advance of $10 upon presentation of a card bearing the legend "New York Times Circulation Bureau, Times Building, New York."

The Circulation Bureau, with offices in the Times Building, which has a contract to promote the circulation of The New York Times Midweek Pictorial, some time ago authorized Armitage to solicit subscriptions in the Panama Canal Zone only. Without its knowledge he left the Zone and went to Cuba, and then to the United States. He had already been warned by the head of the Circulation Bureau as to the legends on his cards, and upon learning of his activities that institution has made every effort to warn the public against him.

Armitage appears to have obtained a good deal of money in sums ranging from $5 to $15.

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WILSON TAKES UP RAILROAD CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

Thom, general counsel of the railroad executives, and C. S. Neil, representing steamship companies.

The railroad men, according to Senator Newlands, expressed themselves as favorably disposed to the unification scheme suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They declared their confidence, however, in their own ability to continue directing the operation of the roads under the co-ordination plan, and made it clear that they did not consider the proposal to centralize the control in the President as either necessary or advisable. They also urged that Congress take immediate steps to clear away legal obstacles likely to interfere with the unification plan. To this end they suggested the suspension of certain phases of the Clayton anti-trust law.

Hope to Continue Control.

"The railway executives expressed the view that they would be extremely embarrassed in carrying out the Interstate Commerce Commission's program unless the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws were suspended," said Senator Newlands. "They urged that Congress take immediate action in this respect. It was also the opinion of the railroad men that they would be competent to continue in control of the operations of the railroads under the unification scheme.

"That the railroads must have money to increase their equipment and facilities to meet the extraordinary demands being made upon them by reason of the war is a question no longer open to debate. The only question for Congress to decide, if it wants the railroads to keep abreast of the war needs, is how the money shall be obtained for the railroads. Shall Congress appropriate $1,000,000,000 to be loaned to the railroads at reasonable rates of interest or shall legislation be passed guaranteeing the loans which the railroads may obtain in the market?"

The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon voted unanimously to recommend prompt adoption of the Overman resolution suspending until Jan. 1, 1919, the part of the Clayton act forbidding buying agreements among the railroads. An amendment offered by Senator Reed of Missouri providing that the Clayton law shall continue to apply to companies hereafter organized was adopted by the committee. Action on the resolution probably will be taken immediately after the adoption of the declaration of war against Austria.

Big Financial Problem.

If the Government should grant to the railroad officials sixty days within which to better conditions before taking control, it would be necessary, as the railroad officials assert, to have not only a billion-dollar loan, but the 15 per cent. increase and the restrictive laws made inoperative in the war period. These three things are necessary, it is asserted, whether the railroads are run by the present officials or taken over by the Government. But that there would be greater opposition to the loan, the rate increase, and the lifting of the prohibitive laws if the Government assumed control is certain, judging by the present attitude of Congress. In a word, most radical action of some sort is demanded, and that action must come within reasonable time. The situation resolves itself down to where the President must come to the relief of the railroads and influence Congress to give the character of relief which he shall decide upon.

The financial question looms biggest because, whether the railroads are pooled under the present unofficial management or under Government control, a way must be found to distribute the expenses and profits, based on the profits of some year or the average of several years during the war period, such as is now in force in the British Isles.

It is understood that the railroad executives do not care to commit themselves to any definite plan until they have consulted with their Boards of Directors. While in certain circumstances the railroad executives would not be averse to Government control, there is fear in some quarters that the administrator appointed to act for the President might be empowered to try a scheme in operation that would be at variance with the best judgment of the practical railroad men. Government control that would permit practical railroad men to conduct their business as a purely business proposition might not be so objectionable to the railroad interests. Such control, of course, would have to guarantee that dividends would be maintained, and it would compel the Government to deal with the wage demand of the brotherhoods. It is pointed out that if the railroads obtain the rate increase, the added revenues would be absorbed immediately by the advance in wages that probably must be granted.

One favorable sign toward the proposal that the railroads be permitted to operate as a unit is found in a report made today to the Railroad War Board by Arthur W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chairman of the Committee of Operating Vice Presidents under the Railroad War Board.

Clearing Freight Blockade.

Mr. Thompson came to Washington from Pittsburgh, where his committee has been sitting, and told the board that the freight congestion was being cleared, and that soon there would be as free a movement of commodities as the tremendous tax on resources would permit. The congestion, brought about mainly through the practice of compelling the railroads to give preference to practically all Government freight without discriminating as to classes of Government orders which were entitled to move first, is being relieved through orders of the Priority Committee of the War Industries Board. The practice of distributing these "preference tags" indiscriminately had been abandoned by the Government, affording great relief. Another source of congestion is being removed by forcing coal to be carried the shortest haul, rather than allowing coal to go from Pennsylvania to Chicago when it should originate in Ohio or Indiana for Chicago and points west.

With greater co-operation by the Government as to priority freight and the enforcement of nonessential lists, the railroad chiefs believe that they can remove the congestion to a great extent and place the roads in as good a condition as is possible in war times with the enormous demand upon their facilities.

If the plan of giving the railroads sixty days to solve the problem under the pooling of equipment scheme is allowed to continue, it is believed that President Wilson will suggest a way to adjust the wage controversy between the four brotherhoods and the railroads. This plan, it is declared, will require the sanction of and appropriations from Congress.

President Wilson's solution of the problem, it was predicted, would be modeled after the British example in dealing with a like situation. An agreement was entered into last Summer between the British Railway Executives and the Union of Railwaymen in regard to the conversion of war bonuses into war wages, and an arrangement provided, which was operative beginning Aug. 1.

It was pointed out here today that the British arrangement could furnish only the principle for an arrangement in the United States. No bonuses have been paid in this country, as in England, and it was thought possible that the President might first recommend the bonus system as an expedient while perfecting a war wage increase to become operative in the event that the Government found it necessary to take over the control of the railroads for the duration of the war.

WAR COUNCIL TO CUT PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Plans to improve freight transportation facilities by eliminating passenger traffic as far as practicable were discussed today at a meeting of the new War Council.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Chairman of the War Industries Board, suggested that an increase in passenger rates might help to discourage unnecessary travel. It is understood, however, that for the present this policy will not be adopted. One suggestion was for reducing the number of cars and the luxuries on various trains and eliminating all trains which are not essential.

The entire question of priority for shipments of food, coal, and other essential commodities was raised, but no decision was reached. The railroads are still opposed to sweeping priority orders, and feel that the situation can best be handled by permitting the Central Operating Committee to work out its problems unhampered by a preference list.

In order to relieve congestion on the Eastern railroad lines and enable the return of box cars to Western lines for grain, the Commission on Car Service, at the request of the United States Food Administration, declared a zonal embargo today on the shipments of corn and oats, to become effective on Dec. 8.

This message was sent to all railroads: "By request of the United States Food Administration and on account of congestion in described territory, all railroads will issue embargo, effective at close of business Dec. 8, against the loading, reconsignment, or movement of carload corn and oats into territory south of the Canadian boundary, east of the line separating Wisconsin and Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers from points outside. No exception to this embargo will be made except as authorized by the Commission on Car Service.

"It is understood that supply of corn and oats for domestic consumption within the same embargo territory may be secured within the same territory."

TRAINMEN NOT CONCERNED.

Lee Declares Government Control Will Not Affect Them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—"Impending Federal action with reference to railroads will have no effect on the wage demands of trainmen and conductors," said W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, tonight. "The first duty of every railroad man is to win the war. Our men are asking for a living wage, and they expect justice from the Government as quickly as a from a private corporation. It makes little difference to the men for whom they work.

"We have assured President Wilson that the railroad men are with him to win the war, whatever may be our relations with our employers. We do not anticipate any labor trouble with the railroads, but in the event that a break should come we have pledged the railroad men of the country to handle every pound of Government freight—men, munitions, and food—the same pledge we gave the President at the time of the Mexican trouble."

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Vernon Stiles, Tenor, Sings Liszt and Wagner in Khaki.

The Philharmonic Society's program at its concert last evening in Carnegie Hall offered something of a superabundance, especially in the modern latter half. Mozart's overture and "Don Giovanni" and his symphony in C major were followed by Liszt's setting of the Twenty-third Psalm for tenor and orchestra, Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps," Dukas's "Sorcerer's Apprentice," the prize song from "Di Meistersinger," and Eschalkowsky's orchestral fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet."

The setting of the Twenty-third Psalm was given for the first time with orchestra in America, so the program said; a statement difficult to verify. It was sung by Vernon Stiles, who appeared in khaki, the uniform of a singing leader in Camp Devens. The composition itself is not an inspired or an inspiring one; commonplace in its musical substance, rambling and repetitious in its treatment of the words, embodying little of the exquisite poetry of the Psalm. Mr. Stiles sang it with sincerity and fervor, but he could not make it interesting. Nor did the musical exercises of camp life seem to have been advantageous to his voice and style in the concert hall. He was received and rewarded with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Stransky gave painstaking and praiseworthy performances of the two compositions by Mozart; there was finish of detail; but the vitality and warmth of the music were not quite represented.

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SIX-DAY RACE CROWD THRILLED BY EFFORT OF EGG AND DROBACH TO RECOVER LAP

EGG AND DROBACH IN FUTILE WHIRL

Newly Paired Cyclists Arouse Spectators by Nervy Attempt to Recover Lap.

ROOT IS FORCED TO QUIT

Goullet and Magin Increase Their Lead in Points for Six-Day Honors Before Throng of Spectators.

SCORE AT 2 A. M.
98th Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Magin	1,739	6
Corry and Maden	1,739	6
Thomas and Lawrence	1,739	6
Carmen and Wiley	1,739	6
Smith and Weber	1,739	6
Verri and Spears	1,739	6
Piercey and Grenda	1,739	6
Hill and Hanley	1,739	6
Egg and Drobach	1,739	4
Chapman and Eager	1,739	3

Piercey leader. The record is 1,943 miles and 2 laps, made by Goullet and Grenda in 1914.

Racing furiously around the saucer-like track at Madison Square Garden last night, the newly-formed team of cyclists, Oscar Egg and Peter Drobach, brought cheer after cheer from the huge gathering, but failed to accomplish their aim, as after more than three hours of almost continual sprinting, the team was still two laps behind the field in the annual six-day race. Egg and Drobach had paired in the afternoon, when their former partners left the race.

Egg captured the capacity gathering by his bursts of speed. He never lost a chance to carry the field along at a breakneck pace, nor did he give any of the riders a breathing spell. Several times it seemed that some of the leaders were to be lapped, so furious was the pace.

Most of the dizzy riding came during the series of five-mile sprints for points in the evening. Egg and Drobach rode calmly during the first two sprints, but, following the third, Egg jumped the field and was half a lap ahead before the rest became aware that the little Swiss rider was on a rapid journey. Linart set sail for Egg and managed to catch up when Drobach relieved the flying Egg and reduced the pace somewhat.

Egg came back again before the race had gone another mile, and once more he jumped into the van with a speed which seemed beyond the range of the other riders. This time Goullet and Verri sped after Egg and managed to overhaul the rider, but not until Grenda and Linart were almost lapped. Linart and Grenda had to keep plugging for several laps before they caught the field again.

With the doors closed and officials of the Fire Department refusing to allow any more persons inside the building, and the gathering primed for startling events, the spectacular riding of Egg and Drobach furnished the biggest attendance of the week with the greatest excitement of the race. The Garden was in a continual uproar, and at times the cheers of the crowd for Egg were deafening. As the sprints neared an end Egg and Drobach were hammering away at a great clip, but never were they able to achieve their purpose.

Goullet Proves a Star.

It was mainly the work of Goullet which kept Egg and Drobach in the rear. Goullet rode wonderfully. He was hissed heartily by the crowd every time his name was mentioned as a sprint winner, but he was in front often enough to enjoy the hisses. Goullet has proved himself one of the best riders in the race. He won the third sprint of the night, and then took the sixth and seventh in succession, besides chasing after Egg and catching the flying Swiss.

Following the sprints of last night and in the afternoon Goullet and Magin had increased their lead on the other riders to an appreciable extent. They had compiled almost fifty points more than Hill and Hanley, their nearest rivals, had achieved.

Following the eighth sprint of the evening Egg again set sail for his coveted lap and spread out the field until every one of the twenty-two riders was on the track, all going at breakneck pace. It was during the heights of the sprint that the first accident occurred when Fred Weber bumped into Magin's wheel, both slid down the track and Magin landed on top. Weber was knocked out and had to be carried to his dressing tent. He suffered no great injury, however, excepting from the exhaustion of the sprint. Magin was uninjured.

The futile efforts of Egg and Drobach shook up every rider in the race and caused so much worry to two of the teams that one was forced to drop out and the other lost two laps within an hour. The Linart-Debaets combination trailed the field for almost an hour, and after every sprint it was necessary for one or the other of this combination to keep pedaling to catch up.

Three hours of this kind of riding sapped the strength of the pair, and shortly after midnight they announced they had enough. Linart plainly was exhausted, and his partner had no vitality left after the sprinting ordeal. Linart and Debaets were lapped once during the orgy of furious riding. The other team to lose through the terrific attempts of Egg and Drobach was the Chapman-Eager pair.

They were off the track shortly after 1t o'clock and were penalized for this. Again during a sprint just after midnight the two riders were off the track at the same time and they lost another lap through penalty. They are now three laps behind the eight leading teams.

Root Quits in Morning.

A combination of age, an angry stomach, and a general exhaustion forced the veteran Eddie Root from the race at 10:58 in the morning. Root had complained the day before to his trainers that he was not able to sleep during the few moments allowed for this sort of rest, and that his stomach refused to entertain the choice tidbits concocted by the imported chefs in charge of the Garden kitchen. He was prevailed upon to withhold his decision of quitting until morning in hopes that he would feel better. However, by the time morning came he was worse, and it was impossible for him to continue.

Upon learning of the withdrawal of Root, Peter Drobach, his partner, immediately left the track with the understanding that he could come back into the race within four hours, provided he could find a partner during that time. Vincent Madona, who had teamed with Oscar Egg when Frank Kramer, another of the veterans succumbed to the furious sprints which have marked the race since its start, decided he would get out since he was unable to hold up his end of the sprinting. This made it possible for Egg and Drobach to pair, and they started two laps behind the leaders at 2:58 in the afternoon, just in time to figure in the afternoon sprints.

The withdrawal of Root and Kramer left only eleven of the fifteen teams which started in the contest. That these two veterans should have to give up was not unexpected by the trainers, since it was said that the prolonged sprints held each evening are more trying to the riders than any kind of a speedy race which has been held for a long period. Kramer, who has ridden in bicycle races since the 90s, gave up because of a leg injury, but his general condition also made it impossible for him to continue. Root has been a persistent six-day rider since 1904, and in the last thirteen years he has failed to finish a race only three times.

When Egg and Drobach entered the race they were penalized a lap for the new combination and were placed another lap behind because this was the position of Egg and Madona when that team split up. During the late afternoon Egg made several furious attempts to pick up on the team, but was unable to gain, notwithstanding the fact that Drobach gave desperate assistance.

In the afternoon sprinting Alfred Goullet put his team further in the lead as far as points are concerned by finishing first in the opening five-mile clash, second in the third, and fifth in the last one. His partner, Magin, got a third and a fourth, which gave the team 20 points during the afternoon.

Freddie Hill was the outstanding star of the day's excitement. Twice his furious riding kept the bunch trailing in sprints. Hanley made a game effort to take the opening sprint away from Goullet, but just failed to get up in time. Hill and Hanley added 20 points to their total in the afternoon, which gave them second place in the race, with 147 points to the huge total of 185 compiled by Goullet and Magin.

Another huge crowd elbowed its way into the Garden for the events of the evening. The smoke-filled amphitheatre has hardly been choked by so many persons in its long history as the home of the world's greatest sporting events. The infield was filled to overflowing early in the evening. Outside the building there was a mob of persons fighting to get in. The doors had to be closed shortly after 8 o'clock to all but those holding reserved seat tickets.

The song boosters vied with the U. S. S. Recruit band and the naval music won, as far as popular approval is concerned. For once during the week the inveterate whistlers, or those using a device which produces ear-splitting sounds, were booed out of the running.

Riders Show Effects.

The riders began to show the wear and tear of the long, hard journey. Each wore a haggard look and they entered the sprints as if unconcerned until the last half mile of each dash was reached. Most of them were compaining of food, noise, smoke, and every other possible thing which could be used as a complaint.

The absence of Kramer from the race reduced the personal feuds of the contestants to a minimum. However, Egg and Drobach made it apparent that they were in the race to make up their lost laps and they are not losing any opportunity to improve their standing. In the early sprints of the evening Egg and Drobach saved themselves with the intention of going after a better rating when the others had tired themselves out trying to gain early points.

In the first sprint of the evening George Wiley of Syracuse jumped into the lead in the last half mile and kept his advantage to the finish line, notwithstanding that Lloyd Thomas and Michael Debaets set sail after the little rider and gave him a furious argument to the line. Thomas came from third place and was only beaten by the proverbial eyelash.

Freddie Hill lost no time getting into the scoring. He jumped into the lead of the second sprint by a wonderful burst of speed which cut down the early advantage of Linart and gave Hill a clear length at the finish. Linart had set the pace during the last few laps of the dash for points and had spent his strength before the finish was reached.

Egg gave the crowd its first thrill after the second sprint by jumping the field and setting a dizzy pace for three laps, but he was forced to slow down as Goullet punctured a tire and had to leave the track. With Goullet off the track Egg could not gain any advantage, as all teams must be in action during a sprint of this kind.

Goullet got back onto the track in time to get the lead in the third sprint and carry it over the line to victory. Goullet never was endangered by his pursuers. Corri won the fourth sprint.

ORANGE SQUADS AT WORK.

Syracuse Basket Ball and Track Candidates Report for Practice.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Practice has begun at Syracuse University for both the basket ball and track teams. Twenty-three candidates reported for the Varsity five. The Orange team will have a strenuous program of games this season and Coach Dollard will make a cut in the squad soon in order to drill the most promising men individually. The players who are left from last year's squad are Captain Schwarzer, center; Dolley, forward, and Greeman, a substitute. However, the prospects for a successful season, despite the loss of so many veterans, are bright, because the new material appears to be above the average.

The track squad will also be rushed through preliminary work in preparation for the two meets in which the Orange medley relay team will engage, the Meadowbrook games in Philadelphia and the Boston A. A. contests. Both of these events are listed for February.

Prospects are bright for a strong team this season and Coach Keane expects to round out a sextet that will come up to the 1916 intercollegiate championship winners. In all probability the team will center around Watson '19, Williams '18, and Brown '18, of last year's squad. Besides these men Coach Keane is expecting several track runners from last year's freshman team.

The relay team will probably be the only Varsity indoor track combination on the Hill this year. There is practically no Varsity material to build up a winning team and Coach Keane will devote his time toward coaching the present freshman runners with a view of developing good Varsity material for next year.

The freshman track candidates will work out with the older Varsity men, who will aid the Varsity mentor in teaching the yearlings the tricks of the indoor track game.

HONORS GO TO SOLDIERS.

21st Company's Team Gets Two Prizes at Y. M. H. A. Games.

There were many sterling performances last night at the Y. M. H. A. indoor track meet, held under the auspices of the Mount Vernon Branch, in the Mount Vernon Armory. The games were held as a benefit for enlisted soldiers at Fort Slocum, and soldiers of the fort played a prominent part in the night's competition.

Three events were set aside for them, and all resulted in interesting competitions. The Twenty-first Company's first team carried off two prizes, winning the rescue race and the 880-yard relay. In the gladiators' race the Second Company team of H. Walker and J. H. Moran was victorious.

S. Kahn of the Mount Vernon Y. M. H. A. carried off two first prizes, one in the 50-yard and the other in the 880-yard junior run.

ARREST BOXING OFFICIALS.

Broadway Sporting Club Men Released in $500 Bail.

Officials of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn were arrested last night on warrants issued by Magistrate McCloskey of the Gates Avenue Court, which charged them with having violated the law in holding boxing bouts at the club last Saturday night. This is the second arrest of officials of the club. The first case is still pending in the courts. Prior to the bouts last Saturday night the officials of the club reported that they had obtained an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the events.

The men arrested last night were John Weismantel, John Haukop, Walter Laurette, a boxer; Henry Ferris, and Arthur Neidereiter. They were taken to the Ralph Avenue Police Station and released in $500 bail each.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a cold in one day. 25c.—Advt.

LEWIS AGAIN PUTS OPPONENT TO MAT

Strangler Gets Better of Leavitt in Wrestling Tournament in 12 Minutes.

Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Lexington, Ky., making his second appearance in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre last night, encountered less formidable opposition than in his initial bout the night before, and won his match in the finish class in rather handy fashion. Frank Leavitt, billed on the program as the U. S. Army champion, opposed the contender for Frank Gotch's title, but he was as a toy in the hands of the more experienced Southerner. The result was that the soldier fell a victim to Lewis's deadly arm, scissors and wrist lock hold in exactly twelve minutes.

The card, marking the fourth night's competition in the tournament, was easily the most interesting produced since the start of the event. There were five limit matches and two finish bouts and all pleased a fair-sized crowd which looked on interestedly as the grapplers worked for effective holds on each other.

Lewis's ability and reputation made his match with Leavitt the feature attraction, but from a competitive standpoint it was outshone by some of the twenty-minute limit bouts. The Southerner, though, showed up in his accustomed form and started against the soldier as if to make short work of the bout. In fact, it was but a few minutes before Lewis had his rival puffing badly as a result of the latter's frantic efforts to loosen the many holds obtained by the Southern grappler. Through sheer strength Leavitt was enabled to break many of the holds, but Lewis worked fast and unceasingly on the aggressive, and finally pinned the soldier's shoulders to the mat.

In the other bout scheduled to a finish Joe Rogers, the American Apollo, according to the program, scored a triumph over John Heracle of Wilmington, Del., in 16:35 with a body scissors. This bout was comparatively uninteresting, owing to the fact that Heracle was forced on the defensive by his opponent's advantage in weight. Therefore all the aggressive work was accomplished by Rogers, and from the start it was only a question of time before Heracle would succumb to his heavier adversary.

In one of the twenty-minute limit bouts a surprise was sprung when the veteran wrestler, Dr. B. F. Roller of Seattle, Wash., was held to a draw by Fred Pilakoff of Finland. This was a well-contested bout, with both wrestlers alternating in the aggressive work, but neither being able to secure a effective hold for the length of time required to pin the shoulders of one or the other to the mat. Dr. Roller was on the offensive most of the time, but Pilakoff gave him interesting combat.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, (20 minutes limit.)—First Bout.—Alex Thomas, Syria, threw Harry Stevens, America, in 19:02, with a body and arm lock. Second Bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., and Fred Pilakoff, Finland, wrestled to a draw. Third Bout—Demetrius Tofalas, Greece, and G. Burns, Irish, wrestled to a draw. Fourth Bout.—Ivan Linow, Russia, threw Tom McDermott, Irish, in 18:40, with a body scissors and double wrist lock. Fifth Bout, (special)—H. Christensen, Denmark, and John Freburg, Sweden, wrestled to a draw. Finish Matches, (limit 15½ hours.)—First Bout—Joe Rogers, Rochester, threw John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., in 16:35, with a body scissors. Second Bout—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, threw Frank Leavitt, U. S. Army, in 12:00, with an arm scissors and wrist lock.

Tonight's matches follow:

Elimination Matches, (20 minutes limit.)—Soldier Leavitt, U. S. Army, vs. Pvt. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash.; Sula Henonpaa, Finland, vs. Joe Malcowicz, Serbia; Cy Burns, Irish, vs. Harry Stevens, Scranton; Americus, Baltimore, vs. Pierre J. Regis, Belgium.

Finish Matches, (2½-hour limit.)—Joe Rogers, Rochester, vs. Pierre Le Colosse, France; Fred Pilakoff, Finland, vs. Ed. "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky.; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Steve Savigo, Slavonia.

TO PLAY OFF SERVICE TIE.

Fort Slocum to Meet Aviators' Eleven at Garden City Tomorrow.

Football elevens representing the Aviation Training Camp at Mineola, and Fort Slocum, which are tied for the inter-post championship title in the New York Athletic Club's Metropolitan District Army and Navy Posts Football League, will meet in a game to decide the tie, on the St. Paul's School gridiron at Garden City, L. I., tomorrow afternoon. This information was given out yesterday by Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C., who is on the Mercury Foot committee for promoting athletic competitions at the local camps.

Pilgrim stated that the scene of battle was shifted from the club's summer home at Travers Island to the Garden City field at the request of the Aviators, who asked that their convenience be taken into consideration in the matter. The team made the trip to Travers Island last Sunday to engage the Fort Slocum eleven in a game that was to have decided the championship. This game resulted in a scoreless tie.

The Aviators, who have lost many of their most dependable players since their Thanksgiving Day game with the Pelham Bay Naval Reserves, are expected to show a well-balanced eleven against the heavier Fort Slocum team, which showed up disappointingly last Sunday against the comparatively makeshift team from Mineola. Tomorrow's game will start at 2 P. M.

Pilgrim also stated that it is likely a game will be played at Travers Island this Sunday between the Pelham Bay Naval Reserves and a team from New Haven, the identity of which has not yet been made known.

BAYSIDE Y. C. POSTS FILLED.

Commodore Teller Announces Appointments for Year.

Commodore William R. Teller of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday announced his appointments of officers and Chairmen of committees for the ensuing year as follows: Fleet Captain, Captain A. P. Lundin; Dr. Charles B. Story, Fleet Surgeon; Herbert F. L. Funke, House Committee; W. T. Haskell, Regatta Committee; William H. Johns, Entertainment Committee; William C. Poertner, Trap Shooting Committee; Rev. Charles A. Brown, Chaplain; Elmer G. Story, Legal Adviser; Montrose Stuart, Financial Committee; B. F. Larrabee, Social Committee; Ernest L. Smith, Automobile Run Committee; Harvey C. Rockwell, Soldiers and Sailors Smokes Committee.

Stuart Leads at English Billiards.

Scotty O'Neill, former amateur champion at English billiards, and Sandy Stuart, New York State champion, began a 1,000-point match at Leonard Howison's Academy last night. O'Neill gives Stuart 200 points in the match, and therefore was beaten in the first block of 500 points, with the score 400 for Stuart and 447 for O'Neill. O'Neill's best runs were 54 and 44. Stuart's best breaks were 27 and 25. The match will continue tonight.

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MAY REVIVE TITLES IN SQUASH TENNIS

Association Will Follow Lead Set by Lawn Tennis Officials at Meeting Today.

There is a possibility that the National Squash Tennis Association, which not long ago decided to abolish championship events this Winter, may restore the titles to competition. Favorable action on this issue is in part dependent on the action which the United States National Lawn Tennis Association takes with regard to the tennis championships. The Executive Committee of the tennis association will meet at the Waldorf today, and if it is decided to hold the championships as they existed before the entry of this country into the war, the Squash Tennis Association will doubtless follow suit with its events.

It was announced yesterday by Armin W. Riley, President of the Squash Tennis Association, that play in the annual metropolitan team matches would begin next Tuesday. Two classes are scheduled, as in former years, the Class B players starting Tuesday and the Class A men on Thursday. There was some doubt as to whether it would be feasible to play the team matches this Winter because of the heavy toll which wartime conditions have made upon the leading players at the various clubs. Not until a few days ago was it actually determined that the matches would be held, and even then there was some question as to which clubs would participate.

Yesterday the schedule was announced. This shows that the teams in the Class A division will be Yale Club, Harvard Club, Columbia Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and a combined team from the Princeton Club and Squash Club members. These clubs will compete in a home-and-home, round robin series. The same is true of the Class B clubs, those entered being the Crescent Athletic Club, Harvard Club, Yale Club, and Columbia Club. Heights Casino is the only club of last year which will not be represented this season.

The rehabilitation of the team matches necessitated a change in the schedule of individual tournaments. The annual open handicap event, which was to have started at the Yale Club next Monday, has been postponed until Dec. 15. The national scratch tournament for Class B players will be held at the Columbia Club, beginning Feb. 16, and the national open tournament will be held at the Harvard Club, beginning Feb. 2.

The schedule of the metropolitan team matches is as follows:

Class A.—Dec. 13: Harvard at Princeton Squash, Crescent A. C. at Columbia; Dec. 20: Princeton-Squash at Columbia, Yale at Harvard; Dec. 27: Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Crescent A. C.; Jan. 3: Princeton-Squash at Crescent A. C., Yale at Columbia; Jan. 10: Yale at Princeton-Squash, Crescent A. C. at Harvard; Jan. 17: Princeton at Harvard, Columbia at Crescent; Jan. 24: Columbia at Princeton-Squash, Harvard at Yale; Feb. 21: Crescent at Princeton-Squash, Columbia at Yale; Feb. 28: Princeton-Squash at Yale, Harvard at Crescent; March 6: Harvard at Columbia, Crescent at Yale.

Class B.—Dec. 11: Crescent at Yale, Columbia at Harvard; Dec. 18: Yale at Columbia, Harvard at Crescent; Jan. 8: Harvard at Yale, Crescent at Columbia; Jan. 15: Yale at Columbia, Crescent at Harvard; Jan. 29: Yale at Harvard, Columbia at Crescent.

CHESS PLAYERS PRACTICE.

College Men Preparing for Intercollegiate Tournament.

Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, in preparation for the annual intercollegiate chess tournament, which it is planed to hold in New York on Dec. 20, 21 and 22, are conducting preliminary tournaments to try out their players for the Varsity teams. Columbia, winner last year, is especially fortunate in having three of last year's champion team in C. B. Isaacson, M. Wolfson, who will play at the first and second boards, and S. A. Clapp.

In addition, there are on the reserve list such promising players as D. E. Ehrlich, P. Aebli, M. Sterman, F. Worden and H. Jackson. Participation in the Metropolitan League matches means much to the Blue and White, who have obtained permanent headquarters in the School of Journalism, where H. E. Leede, who headed two of Columbia's victorious teams, will give a simultaneous exhibition, probably next Thursday. Both Harvard and Princeton are ready for the fray, although the Varsity teams have not yet been announced. Yale is backward this year, but is expected to get into line soon.

Cornell will make a strong bid this year to recover the championship of the Triangular Chess League from the University of Pennsylvania, while City College, playing along with Columbia in the Metropolitan League, will likewise be strongly represented. The Cornell team will probably be made up of S. Ginsburg, '17; C. Hotson, '18; H. Berman, '18; H. Adelsberg, '21, with P. G. Polacio, '21, and H. Kroln, '20, as reserve men.

Four Depauw Captains Enlist.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 6.—Four athletic Captains at Depauw University have enlisted in the army within the last week. Athletic Director E. C. Buss announced today. They are Durbon P. Bordunant, 1917 football Captain, Chauffeurs' Division of the Aviation Corps; Russell Cook, 1917 track team Captain, Naval Aviation Service; Roscoe Thiebert, 1917 baseball Captain, Army Aviation Corps, and Low Royse, Captain of this year's basket ball team, Second Indiana Field Artillery.

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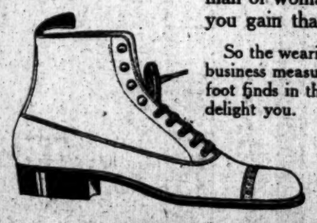

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
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For Women Made by JOHN EBERTS SHOE CO.

TO JUDGE DOGS BY PHOTOS.

Novel Show, with Money Prizes for Pictures, to Aid Blue Cross.

Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, American representative of the Blue Cross Fund for the relief of horses and dogs at the front, has arranged a novelty in American dog shows to aid the charity. The dogs are to be judged by their photographs only. There will be classes for all breeds, and special ones for children's dogs, soldiers' dogs, sailors' dogs, dogs that have been in the trenches and dogs that are to go to the front. There will be prizes for the most artistic photographs; the best groupings, and for the best funny, grave, and most dignified dog portraits.

There are no restrictions as to pedigrees, although several noted American Kennel Club members will be among the judges. There will be a first prize of $5 in gold in every class that gains twenty or more entries, and of a $2.50 gold piece in the classes of ten or more entries. The competition will be managed by The Spur and will be the first of the sort held in the United States. The judging will close on Jan. 21.

A partial list of the experts who have consented to judge is: Charles E. Proctor, Chows; Theodore Offerman, terriers; Sheridan S. Norton, German sheepdogs; Alfred B. Maclay, large breeds; Daniel P. Ritchie, Boston terriers; Malcolm Strauss, French bulldogs; Freeman Lloyd, all sporting breeds; Mrs. Leslie Hall, Pekingese; Mrs. Orville Tobey, English toy spaniels, and, probably, Mrs. Kate Carlin Meyers, Pomeranians, and John F. Collins, bull dogs.

The patrons include George D. Leith, F. Ambrose Clark, Edward T. H. Talmage, Dr. Frank H. Miller, Louis Lee Haggin, Mortimer L. Schiff, John Cadwalader, Jr. Miss Flora Macdonald, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Margaret Brigham, Dr. A. P. Deacon, Mrs. O. H. Kahn, Mrs. George D. Dresser and Mrs. George D. Pratt.

A. A. U. TO CONDUCT BOUTS.

State Amateur Boxing Tourney Will Be Held for War Fund.

It was announced yesterday at the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. that this year's New York State amateur boxing competitions would be conducted by the association at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Dec. 26 and 27. This decision was reached by President Frederick W. Rubien of the local association, and after a conference with Edward Waldron of Manhattan Casino it was announced that the latter had agreed to turn over his place to the A. A. U. officials on the nights of the bouts free of charge.

The tournament will be promoted in aid of the Metropolitan Association's War Activities Fund and, to conform with the law governing boxing exhibitions in this State, the public will be admitted free of charge. The spectators, however, will be asked to subscribe to the fund and what the money realized in this way athletic paraphernalia for the local camps and prizes to be distributed in track ad field meets which it is intended to hold, will be purchased. It is expected in this regard that the response of the spectators will be liberal, especially since the bouts promise to attract large crowds. The program will show more than fifteen three-round exhibitions each night, and these will be between representative boxers from all parts of the State.

The weights at which exhibitions will be held are 108, 115, 125, 135, 145, 158, and 175 pounds and heavyweight class. It is expected that all of the champions resident in the metropolitan district, a great many of them now in service, will participate in the bouts, and efforts toward obtaining furloughs for these boxers have already been made. At Camp Upton there are John Gaddi, formerly of the St. Bartholomew Club, who holds the national heavywieght championship; A. Kaufman, former national 158-pound champion, and William Spengler, international heavyweight champion. Robert Gleason of the Dominican Lyceum, New York State champion at 145 and 158 pounds, is with an army unit at Spartanburg, S. C., and Andy O'Boyle, the crack boxer of the Bronxdale A. C., who was runner-up last year for the 145-pound national title, is with the 69th Eighth Regiment at Fort Wadsworth. Local A. A. U. officials are hopeful of securing furloughs for these athletes.

GUNNERS GIVE AMBULANCES

Three Already Presented Out of Trapshooters' Fund.

The Ambulance Service News, which is published by the men in training at Allentown, Penn., gives the following account of the gift of three ambulances purchased out of the fund started by the National Association of Amateur Gunners:

"The trapshooters of America are 'doing their bit' for Uncle Sam, and, although they are too busy to talk much about what they have done, they are making a good job of it.

"Under the leadership of Lieutenant John Philip Sousa the American Amateur Trapshooters' Association has started a movement which will enable every one of the half million trapshooters in the United States to contribute to the trapshooters of America Ambulance Fund:

"This fund is being used to purchase ambulances for service in France with the American Army. Five hundred trapshooting clubs have held patriotic shoots, and these have netted the fund $6,000.

"This money has been used to purchase three standard three-quarter-ton ambulances. They were presented to the Medical Department of the United States Army through the American Red Cross and accepted by the Government. The cost of each ambulance is $2,000. By this time they are in France.

Each machine is completely equipped with medical chests, water tanks, warmers, extra tires, and spare parts."

CLINTON SWIMMERS WIN AGAIN IN TANK

Defeat Commerce Team by 41 to 12 in P. S. A. L. Championship Tournament.

De Witt Clinton High School's swimming team annexed another victory in the local P. S. A. L. championship tournament yesterday by defeating the representatives of the High School of Commerce in a dual competition in the West Sixtieth Street Interior Baths by the score of 41 to 12. The victorious swimmers captured first and second places in four of the events on the program and swam away with the honors of the relay race.

The only event in which the Commerce mermen showed to advantage was the fifty-yard swim, in which Bellows pulled through with a victory. In this race Rudolph Saacke of De Witt Clinton, who was the individual star, lost through miscalculation of the distance when he stopped swimming within ten yards of the finish mark. Saacke at the time was leading.

Saacke redeemed himself later and won the 100-yard swim in convincing fashion. His time was 1:03 3-5. In the fancy diving contest Saacke also showed best, finishing first with a score of 80.7 points.

The summaries:

160-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by De Witt Clinton, (D. Loewy, T. Fitzgibbons, W. Taylor, and Stiffens;) H. S. of Commerce, (Offen, Vail, Stroh, and Bellows,) second. Time—1:30.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by R. Saacke, De Witt Clinton, with 80.7 points; Abearn, De Witt Clinton, 72.6 points, second; Stroh, Commerce, 55.7 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Bellows, Commerce; Offen, Commerce, second; Koenig, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:29.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by D. Loewy, De Witt Clinton; Hartman, De Witt Clinton, second; Gorey, Commerce, third. Time—2:55 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Freid, De Witt Clinton, with 58 feet, in 1:00; Rosengren, De Witt Clinton, 55 feet, second; Beers, Commerce, 47 feet, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Saacke, De Witt Clinton; Stiffens, De Witt Clinton, second; Vail, Commerce, third. Time—1:03 3-5.

Point Score.—De Witt Clinton H. S., 41; H. S. of Commerce, 12.

GRADUATES ENTER RACE.

Former Stuyvesant Athletes Will Compete in Annual Indoor Games.

One of the most promising events on the program of the Stuyvesant High School's thirteenth annual indoor athletic meet, scheduled for Dec. 15 at the 71st Regiment Armory, is the 300-yard handicap race for members of the school. This race has attracted entries from a number of former Stuyvesant athletes, who, since leaving the school, have kept up their creditable performances on track and field.

Those already entered are: P. J. White, Salem Crescent, Junior National 220-Yard champion; Wm. Gough, Millrose A. A.; R. Georgi, New York A. C.; E. Ballistier, Jr., and W. Yurk, Knights of St. Anthony Club; V. Hand, Dominican Lyceum; M. White, W. Albrecht, J. Sinclair, C. Cudebach, I. Samson, S. Samson of Brown University; S. Petzel, L. Tomberg, H. Vollmer, P. Garrigus, H. Cagney, H. Schiffman, W. Kenninger, G. Orthey of Columbia University; A. Lent, W. Waugh, R. McDowell, E. Abbey, A. Hammerschlag, G. Reese, H. Baker, M. McMahon, T. Schuck, L. and H. Camponogli, A. Bentel, W. Bleciwenn, P. House, R. Fernandez and F. Gilson of New York University; R. Ferrari, H. Cohen, C. Claussen, J. Ferry, C. Wyss, and H. Mandel of Stevens Technology; L. Zeltner, A. Mellen, C. Reichert, and R. Skinner of Cornell University, H. Miller and R. Layton of Rutgers, and F. Koch of Pratt Institute.

Seventeen other events are listed, eight being for students of the school and nine for pupils of other high and preparatory schools.

GALLAGHER BEATS COCHRAN

Veteran Balkline Player Wins at Three-Cushion Billiards.

Thomas Gallagher furnished a real surprise last night in a three-cushion billiard match for the benefit of the Red Cross at Daly's Academy, when he defeated the young Chicago player, Welker Cochran, by a score of 40 to 31. The latter, accredited as one of the most proficient of the balkline players, and by many rated next to Hoppe in point of skill, found the veteran Gallagher playing a three-cushion game which was brilliant at times. He judged his angles to perfection and scored on some remarkably difficult shots. Cochran, while he has gained his reputation as a balkline player, is known to possess a three-cushion game of great strength, yet, pitted against Gallagher's masterful play, it was found wanting. Each of the contestants made high runs of four last night.

In the afternoon 18.2 match for the Ambulance Fund, Maurice Daly defeated William Gershel by 200 to 132. The winner averaged 15 5-13, while the average for Gershel was 11.

Duffy to Coach Harvard Again.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—Hugh Duffy, 'Varsity baseball coach at Harvard last season, was today re-engaged to coach the Harvard informal and freshman nines next Spring. He will call out all the baseball candidates Feb. 11.

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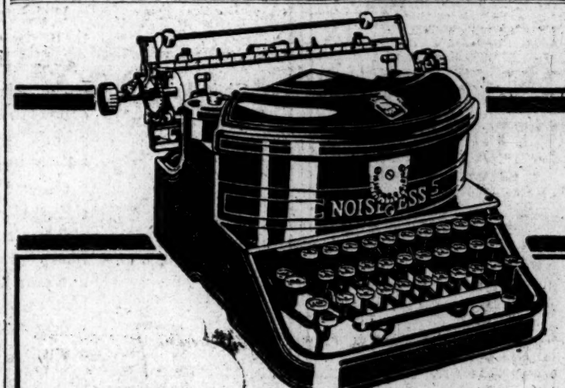

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HERO LAND CLOSES 'RUSSIAN STREET'

Action Taken Upon Withdrawal of Charity Organization Society's Approval.

NO DETAILED CHARGES MADE

Exhibit One of the Most Pretentious of the Sixty-seven Features of the Big Bazaar.

A SURPRISE TO SPONSORS

American Ambulance in Russia Has Raised Thousands for War Relief.

The American Ambulance in Russia was excluded from further participation in Hero Land last night by action of John Moffatt, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the big war bazaar. In announcing his action Mr. Moffatt said it was based upon a notification he had received yesterday from the Charity Organization Society that its approval of the financial conduct of the American Ambulance in Russia had been withdrawn. Each of the sixty-seven war relief organizations participating in Hero Land was required to supply a certificate of approval from the Charity Organization Society.

The American Ambulance in Russia had one of the largest exhibits in Hero Land, "The Russian Street." Several score of well-known society women were assisting in the work of the "street," which included a dozen or more distinct attractions. They were thrown into consternation last night at the news that the "street" was to be closed. This led to a positive statement from Mr. Moffatt that his action was predicated upon nothing done or left undone in the name of the American Ambulance in Russia in connection with Hero Land.

Late last night Mr. Moffatt issued the following statement:

"It having come to the attention of the management of Hero Land that the American Ambulance in Russia has, since Hero Land opened, been withdrawn from the list of committees approved by the Charity Organization Society, it has been deemed wise to determine without prejudice to that committee that Hero Land shall close the booth of the American Ambulance in Russia until the American Ambulance in Russia shall either have been restored to the list of organizations whose accounts and audited statements are approved by the Charity Organization Society or until there can be no question in the public mind that the committee's funds are properly safeguarded and properly expended."

Mr. Moffatt refused to divulge on what information the society had acted. He said that Hero Land had been subjected to close watch and danger of criticism because of the financial fiasco of the Army and Navy Bazaar and that he thought it best to act at once when he learned that the Charity Organization Society had withdrawn approval from the American Ambulance in Russia.

Mr. Moffatt called attention to the fact that the funds of Hero Land were handled by the Guaranty Trust Company and that there was no possibility of the misappropriation of any funds taken in at the fair.

Judge Swann denied last night a report that he had been asked to investigate the American Ambulance in Russia.

The American Ambulance in Russia has an office at 527 Fifth Avenue in the Harrison Bank Building. Hamilton Fish, Jr., now a Captain in the United States Army, is the head of the organization, and William H. Hamilton the Treasurer. Captain Philip J. Lydig was the founder of the Ambulance.

The organization has raised several hundred thousand dollars and at one time maintained fifty ambulances in Russia. It was recently announced that because of the actions of the Bolshevist leaders in Russia these ambulances had been turned over to the Rumanians. The ambulance was to have been in charge of a large part of the program at Hero Land yesterday until it was decided to change the day from Russian Day to General Pershing Day.

The "Russian Street" on the third floor of Hero Land contained many booths, two orchestras, a bar, fortune telling booths, and a number of attractions. Because of regret at the action taken, it was difficult to tell last night whether the workers in the street would or would not leave the bazaar entirely after the closing of the exhibit.

While the committee in charge at the bazaar had nothing at all to do with the finances of the organization, and were entirely volunteer workers, they did not like the idea of the closing. Among those in the street were Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, wife of the Senator, who did a big business as a fortune teller. Miss Elisa Maxwell is Chairman of the committee which has the exhibit of the American Ambulance in Chicago. She was a member of the organization, but said last night that she had left it some time ago because she believed American women could find enough to do in the way of relief work for Americans.

Among other well-known women on the committee in charge of the exhibit were Miss Dorothy Fellowes-Gordon, Miss Dorothy Norris, Miss Grace S. Hamilton, Miss Mary Cushman, Miss Kathryn Clement, Miss Mary Dean Martin, Miss Adrienne Rudkin, Iss Margaret Solley, Miss Evelyn Fay Wildner, Miss Wallace, Miss Dorothy Rockhardt, Miss Natalie De Bogory, Miss Ethel D. Hamilton, Miss Louis Riordan, Miss Lucy Benjamin, Mrs. M. S. Friede, Mrs. Alfred Norris, Mrs. Geraldine Millar-Greham, Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Mrs. Walter Filer, Mrs. John Tanner, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Florence Keene, Mrs. Herbert F. Cox, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Dorothy Usner Baxter, Mrs. John Newton, and Mrs. J. P. Wheeler.

These women were assigned to the booth, and, for the most part, are not members of the organization, it was said at the offices of Hero Land last night. In the "Street" is a booth conducted by Mrs. Usher, wife of Admiral Usher, for navy relief. It was not certain last night what would become of that booth.

The American Ambulance in Russia has in the last year conducted a large number of benefits and charity entertainments to raise funds for its work.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the hero of Hero Land yesterday, which was General Pershing Day. Likewise, he was the star salesman. After a speech at the booth of the Fatherless Children of France, on the third floor, he refused to shake hands until he had sold one of the pictures exhibited. In a moment his hands were loaded with bills.

"Help the children of France," he shouted, "and the people of France, as they will help your brothers if the time comes when they shall need it."

Colonel Roosevelt was met at Grand Central Palace by officers of the allied armies, headed by General W. A. White of Great Britain. Soldiers from Governors Island and sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard were his guard of honor. Boys from the Junior American Guard lined the staircase, at the head of which stood Miss Lusita Leland, Chairman of the Committee for the Fatherless Children of France, and John Moffatt, manager of Hero Land. Miss Leland escorted Colonel Roosevelt to her booth.

"I didn't come here to make a speech; I came here to help the fatherless children of France," said the Colonel. "France has saved the soul of the world by the valor of her sons and her daughters.

"This war won't be won by rhetoric. It is of no earthly consequence what any man says; the consequence is in what the man does. It's acts that count, and here is a man who acted, one of the bravest soldiers in the army of heroic France. He speaks with his soul."

Here the Colonel turned to General R. Radiguet, who spoke briefly in French.

"The General has said," continued Colonel Roosevelt, "that he had the honor of commanding a divis on in that wonderful army which by its victory at the Marne saved civilization, for this world would not be worth living in if we had to walk with bowed necks behind men wearing the pickelhauben. And the General thanks the American people for the care they have taken, for the spirit in which they have tried to help the fatherless children, the blind, the wounded and the men who have been crippled in France, and their wives and girls and boys.

"I wish to say that I do not give a snap of my finger for the applause you may give me unless you help the cause. As I have said to the men of fighting age, I want them to shoot as well as they shout. And as for you, I wish you to help the children and the people of France as they will help your brothers if the time comes when they shall need it."

Here the Colonel caught up a picture that was for sale.

"Now," shouted the Colonel, "these pictures are only 50 cents. There are many things dearer than 50 cents. Now shoot the way you shout—buy. I won't shake your hands unless you buy."

The Colonel leaned out over the booth with outstretched hands, which were quickly stuffed full of bills, some of large denominations. Then he went to the Rumanian and Serbian Relief booths, the Authors' League fair, to the exhibit of the British Government, and to the basement, where he visited the trenches and saw the British tank in action.

Major Ian Hay of the British Army, speaking in the lecture hal of the British War Relic exhibit, said he believed Germany was on the eve of making another offer of peace. He thought she would be willing to give up Belgium, Northern France, and Alsace-Lorraine in return for the extension of her influence to Bagdad.

Yesterday's crowd was one of the largest since the bazaar opened. An elaborate program was given in the evening by the American Friends of Russian War Prisoners.

This will be Army Day. The big entertainment feature will be the Society of Illustrators' ball tonight, which will have the title, "Warriors, Past and Present." Charles Dana Gibson, President of the society, said he expected 700 members to be present. The ball will start at 11 o'clock, and every one attending must be in costume.

N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Henry Rabaud's Symphony Played —Mme. Homer Soloist.

At the Carnegie Hall concert of the Symphony Society yesterday afternoon the symphony in E minor by Henri Rabaud was given. It was first heard here a year ago. The composer is also the composer of the opera "Marouf," to be given for the first time in this country on Dec. 19, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Whether or not this may have suggested its repetition, the circumstance was by no means necessary to give interest to a performance of a work that was found so excellent at its first performance.

The composer is a modern Frenchman, one of the conductors of the Opéra Comique. He does not pursue many of the methods of the dominant school of French composers; he does not devote himself wholly or largely as an end in itself to orchestral or harmonic color, and is looking for something beyond the creation of "atmosphere" or moral, or even the making of a vivid emotional appeal. He has worked with definite thematic material, and has accomplished his end by the development and elaboration of it. In this he has employed large resources of contrapuntal skill. The music is finely felt; it is not without emotional expression or the evocation of mood.

It has much to say, and at times eloquently. It has charm as well as power. If it lies open to the charge of being "academic," this charge holds chiefly as to the first movement. The andante has poetic feeling, the allegro vivace a sinuous rhythmic grace, and there is an exhilarating dramatic force in the last movement. The use of the "community of theme" and the development of thematic material from one movement to another is skillfully carried out, and Mr. Rabaud's adeptness in instrumentation is richly in evidence. It is a symphony worth a repetition.

The other orchestral works were Volkmann's pretty serenade in D minor for string orchestra, and the poetic symphonic movement from César Franck's oratorio, "The Redemption."

Mme. Louise Homer was the soloist. She sang with great power and beauty of voice. Mr. Damrosch's vivid setting of Kipling's ballad, "The Looking Glass," and a tuneful one of Stevenson's songs, "My Wife"; two songs by her husband, Sidney Homer, the accompaniments to which are orchestrated by Victor Kolar, a well known member of the orchestra, and Professor Horatio Parker's splendid setting of Dr. John H. Finley's stirring "Red Cross Hymn," which she had sung at a previous concert. She aroused much enthusiasm.

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Special detail of 150 men from Governors Island—Exhibition Company of 305th Infantry from Camp Upton—Carlyle Wild West Co. with Capt. Jack Smith, the crack pistol shot.

Cardinal Farley Will Be Here.

BRITISH WAR RELICS EXHIBIT

4:30 P. M.—Geoffry Butler, "English Universities and War."

9:30 P. M.—Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, "Experiences on 3 War Fronts."

STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF

Holbrook Blinn—Willette Kershaw—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Truex—Cyril Keightley —Thomas Wise.

IN THE GRAND HALL

9:00 P. M.—Molyneaux and Pierce—Society dancers.

10:00 P. M.—SOCIETY OF ILLUSTRATORS' BALL.—Waltzers from St. Nicholas Ice Rink—Miss Hazel Collins and Mr. Arthur Daly—Soloists.

! ! ! AND ALL THE TIME ! ! !

Armored Tank Britannia in Action—Hindenburg Trenches—Streets of Bagdad—Canadian Log Cabin—Oriental Village—Old Bowling Green—Persian Garden—U. S. Naval Exhibit—British, French and Italian Government Exhibits.

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ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON
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By MR. FREEMAN D. BEWLEY.
Tickets $2, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Boxes $12-$15.

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Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. Recital by The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste
GUIOMAR
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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Astor Ball Room, MON. AFT., Dec. 10
Last Organ Recital of Historical Series by JOSEPH
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TODAY AT 3
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Hans Barth
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Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., Dec. 10, at 3.
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Aeolian Hall, Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, at 8:15.
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Russian Cathedral Choir
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Tickets at Box Office & Room 1109, 70 Fifth Ave.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1917.

WASHINGTON AND THE RAILWAYS

According to CARLYLE, "Poor LOUIS" sent away unsatisfied three deputations from the people, and, when he learned of their dissatisfaction, said "Why, that is a revolt!" "Sire," answered the courtier, "it is not a revolt, it is a revolution." There is need that some one should inform our servants at Washington what has happened in the country. They think that the railways have "broken down," and ought to be punished for their failure through malice to enjoy the blessings of regulation. If this should be thought extravagant, preposterous, those who think so should rally their forces to defeat the resolution of Representative SABATH, charging that the railways have

deliberately failed to make any effort to increase their facilities to relieve the congestion of freight in this country with the premeditated purpose of forcing the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant further increases in freight rates.

Accordingly, the operation of the railways is to be handed over to the Interstate Commission, unless the sentiment at Washington shall be checked. If Postmaster BURLESON has his way, the telegraphs and telephones will be taken over also. The express companies belong with the railways. Only one Interstate Commissioner expresses a choice between the alternatives regarding the railways proposed by the commission. If Commissioner MCCHORD'S views shall prevail, they will not be confined to the railways. We might better all become Socialists at once, and have the agony over the sooner, than reach the same result by degrees, beginning with the railways.

It is the first step that costs, and therefore it is worth while to see just what has happened to the railways. They have not broken down. The history of railways affords no example of equal efficiency under such hindrances. What has broken down is the attempt to regulate business, all business, including railways as one item, according to unbusinesslike theories. The perfectionists thought that they could enact scientific management, and moral precepts about how railways "ought" to be run. No one would object if the thing were possible. If it could be done, it would be desirable that some super-Congress should enact that Congress itself should make no mistakes. But, as the world wags, there is a predestined fate for all impractical and uneconomic proposals. There are more railways in receivership under regulation than at any other time. The railways need billions, and cannot get them except by Government gift. The country must have railways, or suffer strangulation of its efforts to save its life. The country awakes to the situation too late, and sees that the Commission charged with the subject is still blind to the significance of its own ideas.

If the public interest allowed, the Commission should be permitted to save its face, as it tries to do, by saying that the theories of regulation did not include wartime conditions. The fact is that the policy of the Commission was doomed from the start, and can no more succeed in peace than in war, no more in the future than in the past. Among the many able men who have done their best to carry out the theory of ruling business by statute, none is the superior of the first Chairman. He said that there did not live the man who could control all the railways of the United States by law. It has taken thirty years to prove it, and still it is necessary to argue the point, despite the demonstration.

The reason is immutable. Conduct can be controlled by law, for standards of conduct change as slowly as the folkway ideas of right and wrong. In the field of conduct the Commission is entitled to all the credit its report just published claims. It has abolished rate wars, rebates, preferences, and other acts contrary to public and private interest, and contrary to good morals. For this all praise. The error was in trying to regulate by law acts whose quality alters with conditions. The Commission erred in company with both Congress and the highest court. All alike condemned "pooling," which is the railway form of trust. All alike favored competition, although there are as many sorts of competition as there are of trusts, and although the same sort of competition may be either good or bad, according to conditions. These errors go to the roots of regulation as we have experienced it. We must have regulation, or suffer a worse thing in the alternative of Government operation, with all the faults shown under regulation. It is not more possible to enact Government operation without faults than regulation without faults. Yet the centre of the stage is held by those high in Government councils who counsel Government operation as a remedy for evils springing up under their control.

The Commission names only the alternatives of Government regulation or operation. There is a third way—that the merits of business should be recognized as well as its faults. It should not have free rein to work its will. But it neither can nor should be put into a straitjacket. There is no better business morality than the good practice of leading men of business. There is no sounder administration of law than by the juries who have freed business men attainted by statutes for acts not contrary to good conscience, and done according to the necessities of economics. The railways and trusts have survived slaughter by law. The revolution should be recognized at Washington, and in forty-eight State capitols. Or it will proceed to its predestined catastrophe. The Government has enough to do to govern us and wage war. Business will do better if left to business men.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO ITALY.

"They also," said the President, speaking of Bulgaria and Turkey, "are the tools of Germany. But they "are mere tools and do not yet stand "in the direct path of our necessary "action." It is clear enough today what he meant by that. Austria-Hungary does stand in the direct path of our necessary action. She stands on the Piave and in the mountains, and the direct path of our necessary action leads to that river and across those Alps. It leads where the soldiers of Italy, who for a month have been standing there and holding back the tide of vandalism single-handed, are calling for America to aid them. It leads there, because there the United States can show that she understands what Italy has sacrificed and won for the cause of freedom, and can testify her understanding and her gratitude by doing for Italy what Italy has done for us all.

"We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us," said the President. The necessities of this war carry us to Italy. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs revealed yesterday what was in his mind when he spoke those words. One of the prime necessities of this war is that American soldiers shall stand with Italian soldiers, even if it is only one division, one brigade, even if only one American flag flies over fighting men in Italy. Our name has been made use of by the German propagandists, whispering the lie that we have entered the war only to draw out of it: it has been made use of for the discouragement of Italy, and American guns on Italian soil must make the answer for the encouragement of Italy. That is one of the necessities of this war; and the Germans and Austrians who have made use of that lie will find to their sorrow that by making it they have placed themselves "in the direct path of our necessary action."

AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE ADRIATIC.

Of the creation of a Supreme Interallied Naval Council Secretary DANIELS says: "There is to be the "greatest possible measure of co-"operation between the American and "allied navies. The plan is to get "the highest degree of efficiency out "of our naval forces wherever they "may be needed." Assuming that the British Fleet can contain the German Grand Fleet at its base, and, with American aid, continue to hold the enemy's submarine campaign in British waters in check, and systematically, if slowly, wear it down, the Mediterranean offers a promising field for joint naval operations. There strategy has an opportunity to improve, particularly in the Adriatic.

Italy began the war with a stronger navy than Austria's, and Italy would have welcomed a general engagement to erase the bitter memory of Lissa. But there has been no fight in the Adriatic, although skirmishes have occurred, to compare as a test of sea power with the hammer-and-tongs and give-and-take battle of Jutland. Austria has been wary, inspired, no doubt, by the German Admiralty. A great Italian victory and the arsenal at Pola would have been lost to Austria. Then Trieste would have been scarcely worth defending. The harbors of both are mined, but with Austrian sea power shattered the problem of an Italian offensive would have been simplified.

A glance at a map of the Adriatic will show what strategic advantages on the defensive Austria enjoys. From Fiume to Cattaro, a distance of 250 miles, the Austrian coast is broken into a myriad of islands, reefs, and tortuous channels. There are stretches of barrier-protected water spacious enough to afford anchorage, and even cruising radius, to the fleets of the world. There are "roads" that could be made impregnable. Nowhere else is to be found so intricate a coast. It furnishes a hundred submarine bases. At the same time the scale is large, and it should be possible to discover weak spots in the Austrian defense. It would be the business of the allied fleet to find them and attack.

The Italians have complained with reason that they cannot dig the enemy out; they have no harbors on their own Adriatic coast, which is unbroken, presenting a clean contour right down to the Strait of Otranto. Thus they have been reduced to patrol duty to fend off submarine and light cruiser raids by the Austrians. Occasionally enemy craft have come out, and there has been a running fight. But for the most part naval operations have not loomed large. Honors seem to have been fairly even as regards raids, in which airplanes have sometimes taken part. The Austrians have approached Venice. In the Strait of Otranto their light cruisers have sunk British "drifters." Italian destroyers have chased the enemy into Durazzo. To the credit of the Italian cruiser Aquila there is a gallant fight with Austrian destroyers, cruisers, and airplanes, in which the Aquila held her own by straight shooting until reinforcements came up. In the tally of submarines sunk Italy has had a decided advantage. At the same time, Austrian enterprise has taken toll of ships of the Italian Navy.

Today there are American and Japanese as well as British and French patrols in the Mediterranean, and, of course, the French and British squadrons are strong in gun power. But the right kind of co-ordination there is not. Some fine work has been done by British monitors in defending Venice. It may be impossible to force German mine fields in the North Sea, but there is a growing conviction that a smashing blow could be struck by the allied fleets under the right leadership in the Adriatic. The Austrian defenses are not likely to be as scientifically thorough. A great allied victory at sea would finish Austria.

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

Mayor MITCHEL accepted the cuts, amounting ostensibly to $1,854,004, made by the Board of Aldermen in the budget of 1918. Tammany will be in power on Jan. 1. Let it have its way. But let us see what its reductions amount to. One of them is of $800,000 in the contingency fund for labor. This is not a reduction of appropriations, but of reserves. It saves not a cent to the taxpayer. The reduction of the item for national defense emergency fund by $150,000 is on the same footing. Here is an emergency reserve. If the emergency arises, Tammany will have to provide for it. The reserve for contingencies in the Bureau of Estimate is reduced by $50,000. Here again nothing is saved. Contingencies that arise will have to be met. Tammany will have to raise the money.

There goes a round million of Tammany economies—$800,000 plus $150,000 plus $50,000—none of which had been appropriated for certain use. In the Law Department there is a reduction in the appropriation for "services of experts." Experts will continue to be required by the courts in condemnation proceedings to which the city is a party, and the city will have to pay for them. The cost of these services varies. In changing the appropriation from $60,000 to $5,000, the Board of Aldermen simply had its little joke on the part of the public that loves to be gulled.

The reduction in the Police Department appropriations was $200,400. Of this $156,000 was for Sergeants, "(new,) 80 at $1,950." Here is a characteristic Tammany performance. The new Sergeants were needed for the good of the force. There were too many patrolmen in proportion to the existing number of Sergeants. Not the least curious part of the Board of Aldermen's course in the matter is that twenty-five of the "new" Sergeants have been appointed during the present year and are in service. Who is to pay them?

The main reduction in the appropriations for the Department of Education is $265,037, the allowance for new teachers. Apparently, without consultation with anybody in the department, the Committee of Finance of the board assumed from the figures of Sept. 30, 1916, the infantile paralysis year, when there was decreased registration, that the registration for Sept. 30, 1917, was small, "less than "that of last year, for perfectly obvi-"ous reasons," says the committee. As a matter of fact, the registration is greater by 15,000. The Board of Estimate, in appointing new teachers, estimated, by going back to 1915 and allowing for normal growth, an addition of 10,000. So the "new places" abolished by the Tammany economists were needed. Teachers, already complaining that they have too many pupils to get the best results, will be still more crowded. The Tammany saving here would mean a loss of efficiency. It is not economy, but an injury to education. It is true that under a new law the State will make a contribution to the city's fund for education which will meet such a deficiency, but the Aldermen did not know that.

The Tammany campaign advocates were clamoring for a "$30,000,000" cut in the budget. They have made one, counting out the contingency and emergency camouflage cuts, of about $800,000 at most, and $465,000 of that, as we have shown, is taken from purposes for which it was justly allowed. Looking over the list of small cuts, such as of the appropriations for new probation officers, or, smaller still, of the allowances for books and periodicals in the public libraries, we wonder if even half of $400,000 was judiciously excised. To such petty figures has the "$30,000,000" shrunk!

Tammany will always get praise from THE TIMES for real economy. This Platonic pre-administration affection for it is not impressive.

AND GILBERT IS DEAD.

It must have been hard for the German soldiers who are negotiating an armistice with the Bolshevist envoys to keep their faces straight and their tempers cool when those astonishing missionaries proposed that they should agree to keep their men in idleness on the eastern front. The emissaries of LENINE and KRYLENKO report that the German answer was "evasive," but it seems to have been firm and decided enough, and to have been straightforward as well. When asked to pledge themselves not to send their armies to the western front, they replied that they were there to arrange an armistice with Russia, and for no other purpose. It was not for them to decide what should be done with the German armies that the Bolsheviki propose to release from fighting. Neither is it any of the Bolsheviki's business. It is for the German High Command to say where an army shall be sent. Armies are sent where there is work for them to do. The Bolshevist proposal is that Germany shall consent to intern several valuable armies for the period of the armistice. It is the most ludicrous request ever made in a military negotiation, and almost seems to have been designed to prove that the Bolshevist ignorance extends to every subject under the sun. If it was seriously meant, it adds the most Gilbertian touch of all to the extravaganza that has been playing so long on the boards of Petrograd.

However, it could hardly have been seriously meant. LENINE and TROTZKY must know that the Germans are already taking their armies away from the eastern front, have been taking them away for a long time, until, as THE TIMES military expert put it last Sunday, "The Russian front is now but a skeleton." They must know that these troops, transported from the Russian front, are now being used against the British forces at Cambrai and are being rapidly reinforced for the striking of a still greater blow, either there or elsewhere in the west. They must know that it is on this denudation of the Russian front, now rapidly proceeding, that the Germans place their hopes for the last chances of the game before the American Army is fully in the field.

Therefore their proposal must have been one of mere hypocrisy, designed to keep the record straight. The most effective argument which their enemies have used against them, the one against which they have found it hardest to make headway, is that they are betraying their class comrades, the "proletariat" of Italy, France, Britain, and Belgium, into the hands of "WILLIAM." Ivan shrinks from that; war-weary as he is, he finds that price for peace too high for his conscience. So, to satisfy him, LENINE, TROTZKY, and KRYLENKO make a show of standing by those peoples, while distinguishing sharply between the peoples and the Governments. But the pretense is false; they have betrayed and abandoned these class comrades of theirs already, and there are dead workingmen at Cambrai and on the Asiago who would be alive today if these friends of international brotherhood had never risen to power in Petrograd.

This lamentable comedy should be played to its end without any volunteer talent from America. The Bolsheviki are perfectly capable of finishing it without help in a manner appropriate to its beginning. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that Colonel JUDSON, the head of the American Military Commission, should have intruded his unasked recognition on TROTZKY and enabled that person to distort and obfuscate America's position in his characteristic way. Colonel JUDSON'S unhappy visit may be used in such a way as to counteract much of the good the President's address is expected to do in Petrograd, by twisting the President's meaning into channels unintended by him. Since this officer's essay in statesmanship was an adventure of his own, not authorized by Washington, it seems that Ambassador FRANCIS should be instructed to lose no time in making that fact public in Petrograd.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Plainly an Issue of Veracity.

There is something more, and very much more, than an ordinary difference of opinion or conflict of authority in the difference between the statements as to our available supplies of beef and wheat that have been made, on the one hand, by the head of the Federal Food Commission, and, on the other, by representatives of live-stock associations and meat-packing companies in the Middle West.

By the latter we were told, in a dispatch sent out from Chicago this week, that the observance of wheatless and meatless days was a needless sacrifice—that, as regards beef, exports had not been much increased by the war, and the stocks piling up in the coolers of the packing houses are sufficient to meet all foreign demands without interfering with domestic consumption at the usual rate. Mr. HOOVER evidently read that dispatch with as much of astonishment as did the rest of us, but as evidently it also produced in his mind another emotion, for he immediately prepared for publication and caused to be distributed all over the country a dispatch vehemently contradicting all these assertions.

According to him, only the savings effected by the so-called meatless days have enabled us partially to supply by exportations the desperate needs of our European allies, and only by keeping them up shall we be able to do for them in the future as much as in the past. As for wheat, he declared that we have already exported what in other times would be the surplus of the 1917 crop, and we shall be able to send no more abroad unless restrictions either voluntary or imposed by law cut down our usual consumption.

Now, it is certain that both parties to this controversy know the facts in the case, and that both are capable of presenting them. The issue is therefore one of veracity, and in deciding whom to trust the public must use its own judgment, first considering carefully, of course, the motives that could have moved Mr. HOOVER to plead for the continuance of the sacrificial days, and those that could have inspired the packers and the stockmen to advise us to stop bothering ourselves about shortages.

A Poet Talks of War.

We are not a people wont to look to our poets for guidance in practical affairs, and we are not much, or even measurably, dependent on them for incitements to do our duty or for consolation in our woes. Whether that statement is the larger disclosure with regard to ourselves or with regard to our poets is a question of the sleeping dog variety, and this is no time to waken it. With entire safety, however, can a commentator note the fact that the remarkable utterances of GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, sent to THE TIMES by its special correspondent in Italy and printed yesterday, made most interesting reading, and told us much, not only about the poet himself, but about the Italian people.

For it was by talk exactly like this—talk that to our colder northern standards was excessively, almost absurdly, overburdened with rhetorical ornaments and poetic figures—that D'ANNUNZIO broke the strong grip that Germany had on his country, and did more, probably, than any dozen other men to bring Italy into the war on the right side. No futile dreamer, therefore, is this poet, and while his style of bratory would not be taken seriously in all lands, it has the supreme merit of having proved to be precisely right for accomplishing the noble object he had in mind.

And even for readers who prefer to get their war news in somewhat simpler form than that in which D'ANNUNZIO reports it, it was not impossible to discover wisdom concealed in his metaphors and similes. They were "high-flown," but their wings were strong, and they reached a destination instead of moving in circles from nowhere to nowhere. That it was all extempore—conversation taken down as it came from a full mind—most of us will be inclined to doubt. Yet the doubts may have no better foundation than our unfamiliarity with the amazing powers of ready and polished improvisation which not a few Italian poets have possessed in the past—powers which D'ANNUNZIO, under the influence of stronger emotions than ever inspired his predecessors in the art of rapid composition, may have in even larger measure than theirs.

A Difference Easily Compromised.

This war has been productive of many short phrases that fixed themselves firmly in many minds, some of them for one reason and some for another. Germany, for instance, will never be allowed to forget that one of her statesmen called a treaty a "scrap of paper," and there has since been a long series of like brief expressions that are destined to live as long as history continues to be written. The Germans are not the only people, either, who will regret verbal perpetuity of this sort, but—well, let the Germans call attention to the blunders made by ourselves and our friends in the use of words—the saying of things that should not have been said.

Of a different order, and perhaps alone in being distinctly humorous, is a haunting phrase just invented in England in an ambitious effort to prove the equality of two very unequal things—the letter of Lord LANSDOWNE and the message of President WILSON. Each of them, according to the British genius, demands "a negotiated peace after victory."

If that summary really does apply as well to the letter as it does to the message, and if Lord LANSDOWNE and his friends in and out of England admit it, then of course there is no quarrel between the admirers of the one and the other document. And the one thing for everybody to do who wants "a negotiated peace after victory" is to help all he possibly can toward winning the victory. After that there will be no trouble about conducting the negotiations.

Rights and Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My son at Spartanburg makes the following comment on the article by the Plattsburg man who failed:

If only every one could go to a Plattsburg school and derive the benefits that the fellow did who wrote that article to THE NEW YORK TIMES it surely would hasten the end of the war. One sentence alone in his article should be emblazoned indelibly in every man's, woman's and child's heart, soul, and mind: "I have learned to think more about my duty and less about my rights." Your duty to your family, your duty to your country, your duty to the world, and, in our case, your duty to your religion. Forget about your right to play cards, or your right to criticise, or gloat, or praise, or censor. Your duty is to correct, to sympathize, to assist, and to work unceasingly for one end. I don't mean to preach, I don't want to be officious; I am only a kid, and it probably seems incongruous for me to go on this way, but if I were thirty years older and could express my thoughts in speech, I feel certain that I could arouse enough enthusiasm in those that I reached to shorten the war perceptibly, if only for a single day, and you know what one day means—thousands of lives, hundreds of thousands of wounds, millions of dollars, and last, but most important, countless numbers of aching hearts.

Mrs. MAYER HEINEMAN.
New York, Dec. 4, 1917.

Krylenko's Report?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Russians have a substitute for a historic phrase: Veni, Vidi, Bolsheviki.

Boston, Dec. 3, 1917. E.

ART NOTES.

Fine Collections of the Late George A. Hearn to be Sold.

The American Art Association announces that it will sell in its auction rooms, probably early in 1918, the collections of the late George A. Hearn, which include nearly five hundred paintings of various schools, a large number of ivory carvings, and other art property. As already is known, Mr. Hearn gave outright to the Metropolitan Museum over one hundred paintings now in the museum galleries, and also provided a fund of $250,000 the income of which is to be used for the purchase of paintings by American artists. The forthcoming sale is arranged in accordance with a provision of the will of Mr. Hearn.

In spite of the liberal gifts made during Mr. Hearn's lifetime, the magnitude of his collections is such that it will take ten sessions to dispose of them, the paintings alone requiring five sessions, which will be held in the evening at the Plaza Hotel. The American paintings number 175, and the English pictures are nearly as many, the list including many of the foremost names. The Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and Spanish sections are smaller; there are several old masters of the French school, and there are over a hundred works by the Barbizon and contemporaneous French painters.

In addition to the paintings and ivories, there are bronzes, Oriental porcelains, miniatures, antique furniture, Oriental rugs and embroideries. The dates of the sale will be definitely fixed when the elaborate catalogue is nearer completion.

Exhibition of Rugs Belonging to William A. Clark.

Beginning Saturday evening the Lotos Club will have on exhibition important rugs and carpets from the collection of William A. Clark, a collection extraordinary, and perhaps unequaled in extent, and emphasizing the superiority of the weaves of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many of the examples shown, in addition to their beauty of design and color, are of most unusual size. There is an Indo-Portuguese carpet of the sixteenth century, formerly the property of the Duke of Braganza of Lisbon, which is exceptionally bold and clear in pattern, and another, formerly in the collection of Prince Alfonso, brother of the late King of Portugal, vies with it in the interest of its free large design, as brilliant in its linear quality as the calligraphy of the Orient in its good periods.

Several of the Polonaise rugs come from the Brayton Ives collection.

Free Speech for Loyalists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of vociferous free speech among the pacifist, socialistic pro-Germans, I think it is high time for loyalists to be a little more free with their speech and give public utterance to their opinions, instead of boiling with indignation in the privacy of their homes. Perhaps if all of these private volcanos were combined into one vast, public Vesuvius they might, in a measure, overwhelm some of this insidious, traitorous venom which has already poisoned Russia. In this great spiritual conflict unity is our most potent weapon and no highspun theories can hide the fact that any one who hampers the Government in this crusade gives aid and comfort to the enemy and is therefore a traitor. Furthermore, what chance will any of these Utopian theories have if Germany wins? The lack of vision, to put it mildly, in these people is amazing, for this disintegrating poison may lead to the defeat of civilization. Up to this present war I was an ardent suffragist, a believer in the more enlightened theories of socialism and advanced thought, but at this crisis there should be no talk of parties. Democratic, Republican, suffragistic, or socialistic. There is only one question before America, on the answer to which depends the fate of the lesser questions. Only two parties really exist in this country, loyalists and copperheads, and two classes compose the latter party, knaves and fools.

IDA M. MASON.
New York, Dec. 4, 1917.

Russian Propaganda in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the few bright spots in the black Russian sky came to my notice a day or so ago in the form of a statement from an expert observer—an American recently returned from Russia—to the effect that "fraternization" has two edges and that anarchistic ideas are fast being fed to the German troops by their Russian "brothers." Is this not the cue for the Allies? A few grains of dust in the perfect Prussian machine will work more harm than tons in poor lumbering Russia. Let skilful agents read and distribute to German soldiers books alike "J'accuse" and Stuermer's "Two War Years in Constantinople," President Wilson's messages, specially prepared pamphlets on the failures of the war party, and other proper things. The results might astonish us. The opportunity is immense and time is pressing.

PHILIP H. CHURCHMAN.
Worcester, Mass., Dec. 4, 1917.

THE FIGHTING ENGINEERS.

We dug up husky mountains by the roots;
We spanned the rushing torrent with a bridge;
We laid the rails to guide the steam-charged brutes
That fed the men and guns at Cambrai Ridge.
We built a road through slush and soupy mud,
While dodging shells the German "minnies" sent;
We did the Job and saw that it was good—
And then we heard another call—and went.

The pick and shovel dropped from every hand;
We didn't even notice where they fell;
We crawled or climbed or ran in No Man's Land
To bring back tortured souls from worse than Hell.
And then the Germans came—we *had* to fight;
With something near to joy we grabbed the guns;
For this we'd waited many a day and night
To send our deadly greeting to the Huns.

With British Tommies we stood face to face
With Death—and counted it the Chance
Of all—to be with them in that red place,
To live and fight and maybe die for France.
So shot for shot and ball for ball we gave,
From trench and shell-hole till the fight was won;
Then we came back, each from his living grave—
Save those whose living fighting days were done.

So when the story of the war is told,
Let one small chapter tell our little tale.
Say that we helped the thin first line to hold—
That when the Big Test came we did not fail.
But do not call us "heroes"—do not give
For those who died "out there" your futile tears,
But, smiling proudly, let their names still live
Upon the Roll—the Fighting Engineers!

H. VARLEY.

GROLIER CLUB IN NEW HOME.

Books and Miniatures from Persia and the Levant on View.

To commemorate the completion of the Grolier Club's new home at 47 and 49 East Sixtieth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, an exhibition of books and miniatures from Persia and the Levant was opened yesterday, which will be accessible to the public from tomorrow to Jan. 13. The members will give a women's reception today to inspect the Persian manuscripts, including many early copies of the Koran, and the clubrooms.

In many respects the present Grolier exhibit is unique, because never before have so many rare and beautifully illuminated documents of Persia's early literary history been shown in this country. Some of the choicest pieces come from the J. Pierpont Morgan library, and others who have loaned quaint documents recording the arts of the great Moguls of the Mohammedan Orient in its palmy days are Mrs. Mary F. Blair, Mrs. G. D. Pratt, Miss Belle da Costa Greene, Miss Beatrice Irvin, Beverly Chew, W. M. Grinnell, H. C. Dearth, Dr. R. M. Riefstahl, Felix M. Warburg, Kent Costikyan, Paul Sachs, H. Kevorkian, and Miss Louisa Kane.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America has loaned a manuscript fragment of a Bible done in Egypt in Hebrew quadrangular characters in the tenth century. The object of the exhibition is to show how, in the Orient, calligraphy, ornamentation, and sometimes miniatire painting were employed to create beautiful books. The material covers the periods from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. One of the rarest manuscripts, from the Morgan library, is a famous translation dated 1291, written for the great Ilkhan Gazan Khan of Persia, depicting in brilliant color miniatures of animals, showing the influence of Chinese art.

The new Grolier Club is an attractive five-story building, designed by Bertram Goodhue, and providing much better facilities for members and the large library of works on the art of printing than were available in the old home at 29 West Thirty-second Street. The club is in its thirty-fourth year, having been organized in 1884 by nine members at the home of the late Robert Hoe. The Thirty-second Street clubhouse was built in 1889, and was occupied nearly twenty-eight years. Arthur H. Scribner is President, and Walter Gilliss, Secretary, and the membership, limited to 250, includes most of the well known bibliophiles in the United States.

FAIL TO PAY PASSENGER TAX

Railroads Are Warned of Laxity by Commissioner Roper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Failures to collect the 8 per cent. tax on passenger tickets in different parts of the country have been called to the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The greater number of such omissions to enforce the tax appear, it is said, to have been rather from want of information as to the law than deliberate intention to evade the tax. The Internal Revenue Bureau has decided to notify all carriers subject to the law and charged with the duty of collecting, reporting, and paying the tax, that failure to pay it will be attended by penalties.

Commissioner Roper today promulgated a decision that all passengers who fail to pay the tax are liable to a fine of not over $1,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year. Thus, the person who buys a ticket to travel is included in the tax-collecting agency and must see to it that he has paid the tax as well as the railroad employe who sells a ticket.

HOUSE GIVES A LUNCHEON.

French Cabinet Officials Among the Colonel's Guests.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Today was one of many conferences for Col. E. M. House, head of the American Mission. Its chief event, however, was a luncheon which he gave, the guests at which included Stephen Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs; Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance; Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Foreign Office; the Marquis de Chambrun, Gabriel Hanotaux, Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Paul D. Cravath.

General Pétain visited Colonel House in the afternoon, as did General Pershing. Among those with whom Colonel House conferred were Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and Viscount Northcliffe.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American army, has gone to British General Headquarters to visit Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, has gone on a tour of inspection of the naval bases and naval aviation centres.

BEGIN CONTRACT INQUIRY.

Trade Board Investigates Publishers' Alleged Tying Arrangement.

The Federal Trade Commission began yesterday an investigation into a "tying contract" which it is alleged the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia has with the wholesale distributers of publications throughout the United States, which is believed to be in violation of Section 3 of the Clayton act.

A provision in the contract is to the effect that any distributer who handles publications of any concern in competition with the Curtis Company will not be permitted to handle those of the latter company. The inquiry is being held in the Federal Building. Several witnesses interested in concerns competing with the Curtis Company gave testimony. The inquiry will be continued today.

RED CROSS BENEFITS TODAY

Theatre Day to be Observed Here and Throughout Country.

Red Cross Theatre Day will be celebrated throughout the United States today, and special performances will be given in hundreds of theatres. In this city all of the legitimate playhouses will give matinées of their current attractions, and the vaudeville houses, where matinées are given daily, will give special performances beginning at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The Hippodrome, where daily matinées also are in vogue, is deferring its Red Cross performance until a week from Sunday night.

All of the money taken in at these performances will go directly for relief work—one-half to the national organization and one-half to the local chapters. All persons connected with the productions, in whatever capacity, are giving their services free of charge. There will be no war tax on the tickets.

Speakers will appear in many of the theatres in connection with the performances. At the Winter Garden and the Shubert Theatre E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will make their first joint stage appearance in a long time.

ENTER RED CROSS SERVICE.

Ten More Business Men Volunteer Without Pay or Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Ten more business men have volunteered for American Red Cross service in France in response to a cable request from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner to Europe.

The men not only will serve without salary, the War Council announced today, but will pay their own expenses in connection with their work. They are Mark S. Willing, Chicago; William Prescott Walcott, Readville, Mass.; Credo Harris and Attila Cox, Jr., Louisville; S. A. Barden, Kenosha, Wis.; Louis A. Davis, Philadelphia; John P. Carey, Colorado Springs; Jacob France and Stuart Oliver, Baltimore, and James Mori, Burlington, Iowa.

URGES SUFFRAGISTS NOT TO STAND ALONE

Mrs. Blatch Tells Them It Is Absurd to Maintain Separate Women's Parties.

JOIN HANDS WITH THE MEN

Asserts She Is Out of Patience with Suffrage Leaders Who Are Misrepresenting Women.

Before a gathering of New York State and city suffrage party leaders yesterday Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, one of the most prominent suffrage workers in New York, denounced the determination of the suffragists not to affiliate with existing political organizations and to maintain the autonomy of their own party. Mrs. Blatch's speech, delivered at a conference at the Lenox Theatre, called by the State body to discuss with educators and welfare workers the program of education for women voters, caused quite a stir and drew from Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, State Chairman, who presided, a somewhat heated retort.

Mrs. Blatch asserted that the organized suffragists might "sit shivering in a corner with cold feet, studying, if they so chose," but that meanwhile 90 per cent. of women at large would desert the suffrage bodies and do their own joining with the men. Mrs. Whitehouse took for the text of her reply the fact that during the recent campaign which resulted in enfranchising women of this State, Mrs. Blatch (who has been engaged, it was explained last night, largely in war activities) took no active part in suffrage work. Neither Mrs. Blatch nor Mrs. Whitehouse referred to the avowed purpose of both State and city parties in maintaining their autonomy—that of devoting their energies primarily to agitating for the Federal suffrage amendment.

Urges a Practical Course.

"You can teach ethics all you want to," Mrs. Blatch said, "but that doesn't make good citizens. It is time for women to get right out and do. I think we ought to take our bearings and decide upon an intensely practical course. I feel that when hundreds of thousands of men went into the voting booths and voluntarily divided with us their sovereignty, they did it in a spirit of generous fellowship, and that we, in turn, should vouchsafe them just that sort of fellowship. I do not think it is wise for us to draw off into a corner. It is absurd to maintain separate women's parties. Instead of forming all these committees and classes and things, we ought to go right to work with the men and do our full share in practical affairs."

The speaker said news of the women's decision to keep to themselves had been cabled to England two days after the election, and that it had shocked women there. She told how a relative of hers had written back at once saying that English women were finding their best means of education in joining with the men in war work, and how they felt, this was not the time to withdraw in study.

"Right now," said Mrs. Blatch, "we have the serious and practical problem of undernourished children and the menacing food questions. Those are practical things to be handled—not things to study about. Then there is the need of enabling legislation so the women can exercise their rights to register and to vote. Those things need instant practical attention.

"I have heard some talk here," she concluded, "of teaching east side women what to do. That is ridiculous. Go down among the east side women and they will teach you a lot."

A result of Mrs. Blatch's speech which caused her and some others much amusement was that President Davis of Hunter College, who was present to tell what his institution was to do for women voters, mistook her utterances for the sense of the suffrage leaders themselves, and in his speech asserted he was "glad the women were going to be sensible and not divide along biologic lines—pleased that they are going to join the political parties and not try to have a sex party of their own."

Commenting upon her speech last night Mrs. Blatch said she was "out of patience with the suffrage leaders." "I feel," she explained, "that they are misrepresenting women. Women are not so ignorant as they would have you believe. It's all right for them to sit shivering in the cold if they feel like it, but the average woman is going to be converted to party politics in the warm atmosphere of her own home. Those women talk as though women had to study higher mathematics before they could enter practical politics. Did the men have to go to college before they could vote? I think the average woman knows what to do right now, and, furthermore, I am convinced from talks I have had with Democratic women of all sorts that they are going to do it."

To Teach Politics at Barnard.

Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College said at the meeting that the enfranchising of women had put a heavy duty upon her institution, which it was struggling to meet. She said the college was considering intensive courses, to start soon, for women who wanted to spend a few months learning something about politics, and that also it was discussing the means of extending such education to normal courses, college courses, and those in the secondary schools.

The national suffragists during their convention in Washington next week will not pester President Wilson. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the organization, said yesterday that no communication was expected from the President during the convention, and that no message would be sent him, nor would any special effort be made to have him cognizant of the proceedings. The attitude of the national body, which is in marked contrast to that of the National Woman's Party, the picketing organization, it was explained, was due to a belief that direct dealing with Congress would be the best tactics. President Wilson has been asked to support the amendment program, and national leaders are satisfied that, at least, he will not oppose them

ROCKEFELLER GIFT AIDS JEWISH RELIEF

Subscription of $100,000 Made by the Foundation—Total Now $2,142,549.

WORKERS' COURAGE IS HIGH

Efforts of Women in the Campaign Praised by Mr. Schiff—Some Large Individual Subscriptions.

A contribution of $100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation topped the list of pledges turned in yesterday by the campaigners who are raising the $5,000,000 fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work among Jewish soldiers and sailors. This gift, which was sent to Jacob H. Schiff, General Chairman of the committee which is raising the fund, was expressly devoted to the welfare work, which is to receive $1,000,000 of the fund that the organization is seeking. With this contribution the total for the day—the fourth of the two weeks' campaign—was $329,919, making a grand total so far of $2,142,549. With the goal nearly half reached the captains and members of teams, who meet daily at 19 West Forty-fourth Street to hear reports, were in excellent spirits yesterday, and there was general conviction that by the end of next week the five-million mark would be left a considerable distance behind.

There will be no meeting today, but on Saturday the captains and workers will meet as usual at 5 P. M. at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. There will be no meeting on Sunday.

As usual, Team 22, captained by Mortimer L. Schiff, led the list in pledges received yesterday. Its total for the day was $38,936, making a total to date for this team of $211,667. Second honors went yesterday to Team 4, captained by William Goldman, which had a day's total of $23,875, and consequently passed Team 18 in the race for second position in total pledges so far. Team 4 now has a total of $147,970, and Team 18, captained by H. B. Rosen, which turned in $7,695 yesterday, has $135,967. Third position in yesterday's contribution went to Team 21, of which Abe E. Rothstein is captain, with $17,210, and fourth to 19, captained by S. G. Rosenbaum, with $16,660. Nineteen's total is now $135,540, giving it third place in total pledges. These four teams, 4, 18, 19, and 22—are well ahead of the others.

Among the women's teams Mrs. Samuel Schmalz's division, No. 55, which brought in $827 yesterday, continues to lead, with a total of $10,192. First place among the women's organizations for the day went to Team 6, under Mrs. T. de Lee, with $2,153. This team continues second among the women's organizations in figures for the campaign, with a total of $9,564.

Large Subscriptions Reported.

There were two gifts of $10,000 yesterday. One of them was from H. L. Doherty & Co., and was credited to Team 22, but Mr. Schiff said that it was really the fruit of the propagandistic work of Jacob Billikopf, who has been directing the national campaign for $10,000,000 for Jews suffering from the war in Europe, of which the final New York drive is a part. The other big subscription came from Hermann Goldstein through Team 21, captained by Abe E. Rotnstein.

Another gift from a non-Jewish source was $1,000 from William Sloane, Chairman of the War Work Council of the Y. C. A. This was given to Charles S. Ward, the International Y. M. C. A. Secretary, who is co-operating in the raising of the Jewish fund, and by Mr. Sloane's request was credited to Team No. 22.

A gift of $5,000 from the United Cigar Stores, in addition to the 5 per cent. of last Monday's gross receipts, was announced at yesterday's meeting, and the Schulte Cigar Stores contributed $1,000 through Team No. 4, captained by Mrs. S. T. de Lee, in addition to 5 per cent. of next Monday's gross receipts.

Louis Marshall presided at yesterday's meeting, with Mr. Schiff as usual sitting at the committee's table and taking part in the proceedings only with a word of advice and encouragement from time to time. Mr. Ward encouraged the workers who had had to turn back unfilled the pledge cards of many persons assigned to them by holding up a box labeled "Returned cards—try them again," and told of a man in a campaign in Detroit who turned seven solicitors away, but gave $1,000 to the eighth. Dr. Lee K. Frankel pointed out a difficulty under which the women's teams were laboring in that they had only about 4,000 names to work on, whereas the men's teams had 14,000.

Praises Women Workers.

This brought a word of praise from Mr. Schiff for the women workers.

"Even if the women's teams individually turn in a smaller amount," he said, "still in the aggregate their work is very, very valuable to this campaign. Who knows but that it may be they who will enable us to pass the five million mark instead of falling snort perhaps by a hundred thousand or so."

Max Loewenthal objected that the women did not have opportunity enough, and protested against the recording of a contribution for the entire family in the husband's name. He told of one woman who had offered $2,000 to start a list of women's contributions of that size, and said that if twenty contributions of this figure could be obtained he himself would add a $2,000 contribution for his wife and another in the name of each of his two daughters, as well as 10 per cent. of the amount of the other gifts—a total pledge of $10,000 if $40,000 additional should be raised in this manner.

This announcement caused much enthusiasm, particularly when Mr. Marshall reminded the audience that Mr. Loewenthal already had contributed $10,000 himself. At the motion of Mr. Schiff the collection of twenty $2,000 subscriptions from women was referred to the Chairmen of the fourteen women's teams as a special committee.

Then Jacob Sperber, himself Captain of a team and already down for a personal contribution of $10,000, announced in Mrs. Sperber's name the first of the $2,000 contributions desired. The feeling seemed to be that when the teams meet again on Saturday a good start will have been made toward the twenty subscriptions.

Among the individual contributions of smaller size which received special mention was $10 given to Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith, captain of Team No. 43, by her butcher; $500 to Henry Morgenthau's team, No. 13, from the Kurlander Young Men's Association, and a contribution to Mortimer L. Schiff from Dr. H. G. Enelow of a sum of money received for religious services, which was given in memory of Major Richard Well.

A telegram addressed by Adolph Zukor and William Fox to the various theatres with which they have affiliations was read at the meeting. It pointed out the urgent need of immediate relief by the Jews in the war zones and asked for contributions as large as possible for the cause. Dr. L. Rosenblatt told how the People's Relief Committee was organizing the work on the east side, and Mrs. Israel Unterberg announced that collections had been begun in the women's communal organizations.

The contributions reported yesterday by Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee, amounted approximately to $12,500. The contributions sent in direct to the offices of the committee at 100 Fifth Avenue totaled $16,980. The largest single number of subscriptions reported was 139, for a total of $7,405.20, by Team No. 6, captained by Colonel Henry A. Guinsburg.

Team and Captain.	Last Night's Total.
1—Charles Dushkind	$9,515.00
2—Sigmund Elsner	15,698.00
3—Walter Hammerich	20,535.00
4—William Goldman	147,970.00
5—Leo D. Greenfield	3,295.00
6—Colonel Henry A. Guinzburg	59,542.20
7—Samuel Kridel	51,422.00
8—Isidor N. Landauer	5,175.00
10—Sam A. Lewisohn	47,000.00
11—Louis Marshall	41,350.00
12—Dudley E. Sicher and Herbert S. Martin	29,070.00
13—Henry Morgenthau	49,167.35
14—Leopold Plaut	34,955.00
15—Harry Rascovar	4,055.00
16—Louis J. Robertson	49,762.00
18—H. B. Rosen	135,967.00
19—S. G. Rosenbaum	136,540.00
20—Leopold Rossbach	32,722.00
21—Abe E. Rothstein	54,060.00
22—Mortimer L. Schiff	211,667.00
23—Waldemar Eltingon	63,843.00
24—Jacob Sperber	63,353.00
25—Eugene J. Spiegler	21,455.00
26—F. de Sola Mendes and Nathan Stern	3,599.00
27—Leopold Stern	43,606.50
28—Leo Sulzberger	20,951.35
29—Henry M. Toch	19,683.00
30—Israel Unterberg	49,560.00
31—A. D. Wolf	25,640.00
32—Walter H. Lieberman	11,615.00
41—Mrs. S. T. de Lee	9,564.00
42—Mrs. Lee K. Frankel	2,589.00
43—Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith	2,742.50
44—Mrs. Nayette L. Goldstone	2,713.00
45—Mrs. Robert Hecht	4,233.50
46—Mrs. Elias Lustig	1,814.00
47—Mrs. Alexander Marcuse	2,520.00
49—Mrs. Ben Minton	1,404.00
50—Mrs. Dora Newburger	3,200.00
51—Mrs. Bernard Pollak	3,220.00
52—Mrs. Charles Reizenstein	6,116.50
53—Mrs. Samuel Schulman	10,192.00
54—Mrs. Henry M. Toch	5,841.00
Brooklyn Committee—Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman	125,000.00
Miscellaneous	497,895.00

The following is the list of contributions and pledges of $1,000 and over reported yesterday:

Rockefeller Foundation	$100,000.0
H. L. Doherty & Co	10,000.00
Hermann Goldstein	10,000.00
Aaron E. Nussbaum	7,500.00
New York Foundation	7,500.00
United Cigar Stores	5,000.00
Denzer, Nathan & Co	2,500.00
G. Sulzberger	2,500.00
Alfred Zaresky	2,500.00
Members of National Button Ass'n.	2,100.00
Alexander M. Bing	2,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harmon August	2,000.00
Saks & Co	2,000.00
Samuel Bloomingdale	2,000.00
Louis J. and Samuel J. Reckerdorfer	2,000.00
Dr. Max and Leo Wallerstein	2,000.00
Continental Iron & Steel Company	1,500.00
Samuel Silver, (additional)	1,500.00
Henry Welnberg	1,500.00
Bloomingdale Brothers, (additional)	1,500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jerome J. Hanauer	1,250.00
Jacob Frank	1,000.00
Joseph Frank	1,000.00
Hirsh & Lichenstein	1,000.00
W. Karon & Co	1,000.00
Jacob Luvitz	1,000.00
Martin Brauer, (additional)	1,000.00
Sonneborn Brothers	1,000.00
B. Rothblatt & Son	1,000.00
Sam Finkelstein	1,000.00
William Stern	1,000.00
Stein, Hirsch & Co	1,000.00
Mark E. Stroock	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Kalman Haas	1,000.00
Emil Berolzheimer	1,000.00
Philip Berolzheimer	1,000.00
A Friend, (through Team 14)	1,000.00
Salts Textile Manufacturing Co	1,000.00
Samuel I. Aronsohn	1,000.00
Max Goldstein	1,000.00
Abraham Cohen	1,000.00
Joseph Adelson & Son	1,000.00
Hugo Blumenthal	1,000.00
Oscar Straus	1,000.00
Martin Erdman	1,000.00
Mrs. Isabelle Friedman	1,000.00
M. H. Lehman	1,000.00
William Sloane	1,000.00
David Joseph	1,000.00
Moses Crystal	1,000.00
F. A. Straus	1,000.00
Hays, Hirshfield & Wolf	1,000.00
Haas Brothers	1,000.00
David Schulte, (additional)	1,000.00

The following pledges of $1,000 or more, hitherto unreported, have been turned in on previous days:

Rittenberg Brothers	$5,000.00
L. Satenstein	2,000.00
Holman Brothers	2,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Friedman	2,000.00
Weine Brothers	2,000.00
Congregation Kol Israel	1,695.00
Lewis J. Selznick	1,000.00
Maurice Fatman	1,000.00
Spero, Michael & Co	1,000.00
Cohn & Ehrenberg	1,000.00
S. Gold & Sons	1,000.00

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WAR RELIEF FUNDS MAKE STEADY GROWTH

Many Subscriptions Exceeding $1,000 Reported by Workers in Jewish Campaign.

The following is the total of pledges reported up to last night by each of the forty-six teams working to raise the $5,000,000 fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy. There are no teams numbered 17, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. Teams Nos. 9, 33, and 48 have made no reports as yet, and No. 8 did not report yesterday. Team No. 26 reported yesterday for the first time; it was organized only the day before and its total represented only twenty-four hours' work.

The miscellaneous contributions reported include the opening pledge of $200,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, the $151,000 pledged by the People's Jewish Relief Committee of America, and the $100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

JUSTICE WILKIN MARRIED.

Brooklyn Jurist's Wedding to Miss Dunnell on Oct. 30 Just Told.

News of the marriage on Oct. 30 at Redding Ridge, Conn., of Justice Robert J. Wilkin of the Children's Court, who lives at 211 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Margaret Dunnell, became known to their friends yesterday. They returned on Wednesday from a honeymoon trip of a month spent in California. Justice Wilkin and his bride had been friends for more than twenty years.

Mrs. Wilkin's brother is Frank Dunnell, a New York broker, and he and the Justice have been close friends for many years. She has made her home of late years with her brother at his country home at Redding Ridge, Conn. Justice Wilkin was a bachelor. He is 59 years old.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c—Adv.

JUDGE HYLAN ASSAILS POLICE MERIT PLAN

Believes It Tends to Clog the Criminal Courts with Unnecessary Cases.

INCENTIVE FOR ARRESTS

Real Efficiency, He Maintains, Is in Keeping Crime at Lowest Point.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan yesterday assailed the merit system at present in vogue in the Police Department.

"In my administration," the Mayor-elect said, "as far as the Police Department is concerned, I want the goodwill not only of the people, but of the members of the uniformed force as well. I do not think I can have that goodwill if the present merit system in the Police Department is maintained.

"Under this system a policeman receives two merit marks for every case of misdemeanor held for the Special Sessions where he has arrested the defendant and four for every such case in which an indictment for a felony is returned. The tendency under such a plan is naturally to make a felony charge when the offense could properly be considered a misdemeanor. Under this system our courts have been clogged with many unnecessary cases, throwing an extra burden on the taxpayers for additional Judges and probation officers and greatly delaying the administration of justice.

"The basic error, in my opinion, lies in giving the police an incentive to make unnecessary arrests. Some system should be found for rewarding a policeman for preserving the peace and if he performs a really meritorious act, such as capturing a criminal red-handed, then giving him substantial credit for that. The real test of efficiency with the police force should be in what degree it contrives to keep crime at such a minimum that a large number of arrests is unnecessary."

In reply to a question bearing on the relative merit of a civilian or a member of the uniformed force as head of the Police Department, the Mayor-elect said:

"I have reached no decision on that matter; my mind is still open."

Judge James A. Allen of the City Court called on Judge Hylan at his headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, last night and presented a petition for the appointment of Charles E. Gehring as Police Commissioner.

HYLAN REFUSES TO JUSTIFY

His Insinuation Against a Times Reporter and the Facts in the Case.

When Mayor-elect John F. Hylan received reporters on Wednesday evening he asked Charles G. Hambidge, City Hall reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, whom he had not met since the campaign closed: "Are you the man who was on the payroll of the Fusion Committee?" receiving a denial in reply. Judge Hylan was asked by THE TIMES yesterday to state for publication what justification he had for asking this question. He refused to make any statement for publication.

Examination by THE TIMES correspondent in Albany of the official record of disbursements, filed with the Secretary of State by the various Mitchel campaign committees, showed that none of these contains the name of Mr. Hambidge. The statement of the Mitchel Public Welfare Committee does, however, contain the name of Mrs. Helen Hambidge, his wife, as the recipient of $50 a week through the period of the campaign. Mrs. Hambidge, who is a magazine writer, was employed by the Public Welfare Committee to show the publicity that was done on the city's charitable institutions under the Mitchel administration, preparing magazine articles and pamphlets on the subject, and afterward explaining the work of the institutions to interested sightseers who were taken on civic tours.

Deputy Charities Commissioner Stanley H. Howe, who was Secretary of the Public Welfare Committee and had active charge of its efforts in the campaign, said yesterday: "Mrs. Hambidge did excellent work for the Committee, giving her time day and night for an average of more than eight hours a day, and she earned every cent of the $50 a week she received."

Charles G. Hambidge said last night: "Mrs. Hambidge, who has been a professional writer for fifteen years, was asked by the Public Welfare Committee to prepare a series of articles for use in pamphlet form concerning the charitable and other institutions of the city. Her work was to be the literary and graphic from the general publicity work of the campaign. She consented and received $50 a week for work, done openly, which was highly praised by the Public Welfare Committee managers. What she did was purely in the way of her work as a writer of standing. It had no connection in any way, shape, or manner with the work I did as a political reporter. I never was on the payroll of the Fusion Committee or any of its subsidiary committees, and any insinuation that I was is false, slanderous, and libelous. I never received one cent from the Fusion people."

Swann Begins a Funds Inquiry.

District Attorney Swann made a demand yesterday at the office of Sam Lewisohn, Treasurer of the Fusion Committee of 1917, for the financial books used in the campaign of Mayor Mitchel and other candidates, which the prosecutor wants to examine as a part of the investigation he is making concerning the contributors and disbursements as shown in the report of Fusion campaign expenses. A process server with a subpoena from the District Attorney's Office reported that he was unable to serve it on Mr. Lewisohn, who was out of town, but that a representative of Mr. Lewisohn had promised to produce the books at the District Attorney's Office today.

"The list of contributions and disbursements as contained in the filed report gives us no information by which we can verify the various amounts," Mr. Swann said. "Addresses and occupations of contributors and recipients of the money are not mentioned, and many of the persons giving or receiving funds are mentioned by initials only."

The District Attorney said he had no knowledge that certain political reporters had received money during the campaign from the Fusion Committee. There was nothing, he said, to the Fusion Committee's report to indicate that reporters had been paid for "boosting" the campaign, and Mr. Swann added that he had not mentioned or discussed that feature of the report in his conference on Wednesday with Mayor-elect Hylan.

"I have very definite information, however, that a certain corporation contributed money to the Fusion campaign and has violated the law," Mr. Swann asserted. "The corporation did not make the contribution in its own name: it rightly feared to do that, but I know without a doubt that the money was given from the corporation's funds. The money was taken from the treasury of the corporation, handed to its President, and he gave it to the Fusion Campaign Committee."

This contribution did not exceed $1,000, according to Mr. Swann's informant, but the District Attorney asserted that there were a number of corporations from which larger amounts had been received and entered as gifts from individuals.

VERDI'S "AIDA" SUNG AGAIN.

"La Boheme" in Place of "Daughter of the Regiment" Tomorrow.

Verdi's "Aida" was repeated at the Metropolitan last evening in place of Mozart's "La Nozze di Figaro," the season's first cancellation, owing to a prima donna being indisposed. In the hastily substituted opera, Rappold and Martinelli were newly cast as the Egyptian lovers, and Clarence Whitehill made a fine figure as the savage African chief. Matzenauer, Mardones, and Ruysdael sang again, and Moranzoni conducted.

Puccini's "La Bohème" is announced for tomorrow afternoon, when a promised revival of Donizetti's "La Figlia del Reggimento" is made impossible because its intended heroine, Frieda Hempel, is still suffering from a cold. The cast for "La Bohème" will include Alda, Miller, Martinelli, Scotti, Didur, and Segurola, led by Papi, as before.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 21.—Adv.

HOME FOR UPTOWN CLUB.

New Organization to Occupy Top Floors of New Building.

The recently organized "Uptown Club of New York," of which James W. Gerard is President and George McAneny Vice President, has finally selected as a home the ninth and tenth floors as well as the roof of the new Winfield Building being erected on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. The building occupies a plot 92 by 122 feet and the club on securing possession about March 1, 1918, will immediately fit up the space leased with large dining rooms, dressing rooms, and shower baths for out-of-town members. The club will be similar in idea to the Bankers' Club and the other downtown clubs, except that if there is a sufficient demand breakfast and dinner will also be served. The membership of the club is limited to 1,000 members, and the plan of organization will be that each governor will have the privilege of asking fifty of his friends.

Harris A. Dunn is the Treasurer of the club and Julian M. Gerard Secretary. The Governors are James W. Gerard George McAneny, Harris A. Dunn, Julian M. Gerard, Lawrence B. Elliman, John H. Towns, Michael Dreicer, Jesse L. Straus, Robert Grier Cooke, Louis Wiley, Ezra H. Fitch, Ancell H. Ball, E. Dimon Bird, Samuel W. Reyburn, J. Howes Burton, Roland Knoedler, William Ziegler, Jr., J. W. Harriman, Frank Presbrey, Thomas Hastings, Goldwin Starrett, Albert B. Ashforth, Michael Friedsam, Louis Stewart, Frank Munsey, Patrick F. Murphy.

Pease & Elliman and Edward J. Hogan negotiated the lease of the property. The building is being erected by F. W. Woolworth & Co.

PORTO RICO SENDING SUGAR

1,000 Tons, First of New Crop, Is on the Way Here.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 6.—One thousand tons of sugar, the first of the new crop, is on its way to the United States, with regular shipments to follow.

Albert E. Lee, the Federal Food Administrator, proposes to prohibit the sale of refined sugar in the island and to use other grades of sugar, at a saving of $1,000,000 to the consumers.

INCREASE IN MATRIMONY.

Social Register for 1918 Shows Gain Here of 33 Per Cent.

The effect of war on society is shown in the new Social Register for 1918, just out.

Matrimony this year increased by 33 per cent. in New York, as compared to last year, and there has been a notable increase of marriages in all of the cities covered by the Register. The mortality remains practically the same.

Seattle, Wash., leads in the increased marriages by 200 per cent., while Washington, D. C., and Pittsburgh show a tie at 60 per cent. Then come San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, and New York.

It is evident that war times have arrested the upward growth of New York's centre of social population. The test made to determine the centre of population of prominent families, shows it to be still halfway in the Fifth Avenue block, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, just where it was two years ago. Up to that time, the growth averaged a little over a block each year since 1891, when the tests were first undertaken by the association. The falling off in the construction of new residences and the concentration of families in apartments, is probably the explanation of the slacking in the northerly trend.

There has been an increase of nearly one-third in the rural growth, and more families are living abroad, 823 in all, as compared with 713 two years ago.

The many military titles indicate the many members of New York society who have given their services to their country.

BRIDES OF LIEUTENANTS.

Misses Gertrude Wilson and M. McCarthy Wed in Middletown, Conn.

Two weddings of interest took place yesterday at Middletown, Conn.

Lieutenant Frank L. Beattys of Fort Myer, Va., son of former Assistant Corporation Counsel George D. Beattys of Brooklyn, and Miss Gertrude Hurst Wilson, assistant librarian at Wesleyan University, were married at 3:30 P. M. at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Julia B. Wilson.

Miss Margaret Ford McCarthy, daughter of Mrs. Margaret McCarthy of Middletown, was married to Lieutenant John Harrison Madden, at her home. The bride is a niece of Justice and Mrs. Victor J. Dowling. Lieutenant Madden has been appointed Judge Advocate of the 302d Massachusetts Infantry.

MISS HARRIET DEMUTH WEDS.

The Bride of Philip H. Steckler of the Naval Reserve.

Miss Harriet Demuth, daughter of Mrs. Louis I. Demuth, and Philip H. Steckler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Steckler of 61 West Eighty-eighth Street, were married last evening at 6 o'clock, at the home of the bride, 524 Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Silverman in the presence of the near relatives and intimate friends.

Mr. Steckler, who is in service with the Naval Reserve force, was attended by his brother, Lieutenant Edward L. Steckler of the 306th Infantry, Camp Upton, as best man. William C. Demuth, who also belongs to the Naval Reserve, gave his sister in marriage.

Miss Stanley Weds Lieut. Knowlton

The marriage of Miss Christine Stanley, daughter of Mrs. William Stanley and the late Mr. Stanley of Great Barrington, Mass., and Hugh Knowlton, Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Knowlton of Brookline, Mass., took place yesterday forenoon at Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of the church, and the Rev. Robert Bachman, Jr., were the officiating clergymen. Bronson Winthrop was best man. Only relatives and a few intimate friends attended the wedding.

Cameron-Payne Nuptial Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Tarr Payne, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Leicester Payne, and a granddaughter of Mrs. William H. Payne of 95 Park Avenue, New York, and First Lieut. Douglas Tilford Cameron, a son of Major Gen. George H. Cameron, U. S. A., stationed at Santiago, Cal., and a grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph Green Tilford, U. S. A., will be quietly solemnized tomorrow at Oakland, 96 Llewellyn Road, Montclair, N. J.

Meeker-Nash Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Nash of Syracuse, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen van Gaasbeek Nash, to Ensign Stephen J. Meeker, U. S. N. R. F., of Orange, N. J., now on active sea duty. Mr. Meeker is the son of Stephen J. and the late Margaret Meeker. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1915. No date has been set for the wedding.

Viscount Drumlanrig Weds Actress.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Viscount Drumlanrig, son and heir of the Marquis of Queensbury, was married yesterday to Miss Irene Richards, a musical comedy actress. He is 21 years old and is a Lieutenant in the Black Watch Regiment.

Col. R. M. Thompson Much Better.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—The condition of Colonel R. M. Thompson, President of the United States Navy League, in the Toronto General Hospital, is reported as very much improved. He expects to be able to leave the hospital in a day or so.

New Assemblies Dance Tonight.

The New Assemblies will hold a dance for the benefit of the army and navy tonight at Delmonico's. The season's series was abandoned on account of the war, and this will be the only dance they will hold this year. Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of 40 West 47th Street is Treasurer.

The second of the series of Junior Afternoon dances, organized by the Misses Thomas, will be held this afternoon at the Plaza.

PREACHER ATTACKS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Finds in His Views on Baptism a Desire to Establish a Religious Trust.

PASTOR'S POISON, HE SAYS

Characterizes Doctrine Preached by Rev. Mr. Woelfkin as "Jellyfish Christianity."

The assertion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that baptism by immersion is not a necessary qualification for membership in the Baptist Church does not meet with unanimous favor among members of Mr. Rockefeller's church. The Rev. G. W. McPherson, evangelist, whose work is known here and in the South, charged yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller wants to establish a religious trust.

Mr. McPherson also said that it was just such apostasy to all religion as that brought out by Mr. Rockefeller that caused the Germans to regard the truth lightly and brought on the war. He painted a picture of Mr. Rockefeller looming large in the Billy Sunday campaign and paying the bills, but at the same time saying that he did not believe Sunday's theology, but liked the ethical results of his work.

"Never mind for the moment Baptist belief concerning forms of baptism. The question is whether we are to tolerate John D. Rockefeller, Jr., even with his wealth, and allow him to stay in a Baptist church in good standing, when he denies the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith—an inspired and infallible Bible, the substitutionary atonement of Jesus Christ, the resurrection, and the second coming of Christ in bodily form.

"John D., Jr., was poisoned in his religious belief by pastors of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in this city. Among the pastors were the Rev. Dr. J. H. Johnston, an evolutionist, and the Rev. Dr. C. F. Aked, a new theology apostate. Both of these men have dropped out of the Christian ministry, or practically so. Churches don't want them. Johnston tried politics on Washington Heights and failed by being beaten, and Aked is busted to such extent that churches are not seeking him as pastor. The fruits of the poison of false theology of these men are seen in the utterances of the younger Rockefeller.

"I repeat that I wish to say nothing unchristian of any man, certainly not of the Rockefellers, for their benefactions and labors for enlisted men I entertain sincere admiration. But the matter is not giving of money. It is not ethics alone. It is sound faith and American patriotism. Besides, we must beware of young men with hobbies. Mr. Rockefeller's hobby then is the same thing in religion he wants that made his father rich in oil. It is argued there should be a trust in Protestant Christianity, at the expense, if need be, of the destruction of some of the most cherished and vital doctrines of the Christian faith. My advice to Mr. Rockefeller is, instead of trying to break down the Baptist denomination, to get out of it and go to the liberal church, where he belongs.

"The present Rockefeller pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, is an amiable, Christian gentleman, yet he, too, so far as I can learn, has adopted the new theology, the latest apostasy, and is preaching a pussyfoot, jellyfish christianity. Some men cannot stand prosperity. We have them in the Baptist ministry as elsewhere."

DR. ISRAEL C. JONES DEAD.

Superintendent of the Home for Incurables for 41 Years.

Dr. Israel C. Jones, Medical Superintendent of the Home for Incurables, 183d Street and Third Avenue, since 1876, died yesterday at his residence, on the home grounds, in his sixty-seventh year. Dr. Jones was born at Colchester, Conn., July 19, 1851. He was graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1874. In October, 1876, he was appointed Superintendent of the Home for Incurables.

Dr. Jones was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Hospital Superintendents' Association, and the Bronx Medical Society.

George T. Stebbins.

George T. Stebbins, widely known in athletic and club life in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 45 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., and for thirty-nine years was the financial man for the wholesale diamond house of L. & M. Kahn & Co., in Maiden Lane. Mr. Stebbins was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club and was formerly active in its bowling and hockey teams. He was also a member of the League of American Wheelman and the Fox Hills Golf Club and was Vice President of the Twenty-four-Carat Club.

James Potter Dod, Organist.

James Potter Dod, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Transfiguration for the last thirty-six years, died yesterday at his home, the Hotel Marlton, in West Eighth Street, from pneumonia. Mr. Dod was born in Princeton, N. J., a son of the Rev. Dr. William A. Dod, and was graduated from Princeton in 1878. During his college course he was organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, Princeton, and also trained the choir of Christ Church, New Brunswick.

Mr. Dod was chosen organist of the Church of the Transfiguration in 1881. He had given many notable recitals. In June of this year he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Music from St. Stephen's College.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE PHILIP WEBER, 75 years old, a retired car builder, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at his home, 472 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters and three sons.

Mrs. SOPHIA STRAUSS, 75 years old, widow of Philip Strauss, a Brooklyn merchant, died at her home, 842 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday from pneumonia.

Mrs. MARGARET LOUISA ANDERSON, widow of George Mather Anderson and long active in the work of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, died on Wednesday at her home, 20 Woodruff Avenue, Flatbush, aged 66 years.

JOHN JOSEPH MAHER, for twenty-five years in the employ of Frederick Loeser, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 40 Second Street, South Brooklyn.

Miss ELIZABETH JANE FARRINGTON, who was a leading merchant in Newburg, N. Y., died on Tuesday at her home, 120 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn.

BEARNARD WRONE, 77 years old, a retired merchant, is dead at his home, 1,180 Prospect Street, Brooklyn. He left a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

JACOB EUBEL, a retired shoe manufacturer of Brooklyn and a member of Wallenstein Lodge, No. 428, I. O. O. F., died on Wednesday at his home, 434 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Eubel was born in Germany, but had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

PETER VINCENT MORAN, manager of the Grisoli Hotel in Brooklyn, died in the Swedish Hospital on Wednesday from injuries received in falling from a trolley car. He was 42 years old.

Mrs. LOUISE MORGAN LOVEJOY, widow of Stephen Lovejoy, late Postmaster of Minneapolis, Minn., died on Wednesday in Essex Fells, N. J.

JAMES UNDERWOOD, a retired business man of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home, in Orange.

Miss CHARLOTTE FITCH ROBERTS, Professor of Chemistry in Wellesley College, died at her home in Wellesley, Mass., yesterday. Miss Roberts was born in this city in 1859.

JAMES SLATER, formerly proprietor of the Berkeley Hotel at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, died recently at his home in St. Paul, in his eighty-fourth year.

HERBERT WHEELWRIGHT WINDELER, Lieutenant in the British Grenadier Guards, and son of G. Herbert Windeler, former President of the United States Golf Association, was killed in action in France on Nov. 23.

TELLS OF WOMAN'S CONVOY.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart Relates Incidents of War Work at the Front.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart of England told of her work with the Woman's Convoy, which she organized on the various war fronts the other afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, 135 East Thirty-ninth Street. The convoy was started some years before the war, because, Mrs. Stobart said, coming home from the Transvaal she met an argument against women in public life that she could not answer—they could do nothing in defense of their country.

"When I organized the Woman's Convoy and the women were learning first aid nursing, and stretcher bearing," said Mrs. Stobart, "we received nothing but opprobrium and ridicule. People wanted to know why we did it and why we should wear a uniform. I had been careful not to use khaki, to which I knew they would object, and had chosen a greeny-gray tweed. With women of all classes, rich and poor, in the convoy, it brought a uniform dress would be advisable."

She told of the outbreak of the Balkan war and her desire to give aid with her convoy, but the answer was that there was no work for women. "I jolly well knew better that that," said Mrs. Stobart, "and I went to Bulgaria on my own account."

She told how with the outbreak of the present war she and her hospital unit were asked by the Belgian Red Cross to assist them and how the Germans followed on wherever they settled to work, first in Brussels, then at Louvain, and finally in Antwerp, where the unit with its wounded on stretchers was the last to cross the bridge of boats before it was blown up. She told of one German, whom she called the "Devil Major," who wanted to have her and the members of her party shot as spies and refused to look at her papers. "You are English," he said, "and, whether you are right or wrong, this is a war of annihilation." Her knowledge of German saved the party.

"I had been one of those silly fools," Mrs. Stobart said, "who had not believed what was said of the growing arrogance of the Germans."

Her great work was done in Serbia, and she told of different tasks, ending with the march over the mountains, where she was at the head of a column as its military leader and at one time rode three days and three nights without sleeping. She told of the wonderful bravery and spirit of the Serbians and the work of the enemy in depopulating the country and denationalizing the few who remained by sending them to other countries. She quoted from a Bulgarian paper of Feb. 16, 1917, which said: "It is possible that there may be a Serbia remaining, but there will be no more Serbs."

"Pessimists are no good in the world," she said, referring to the great conflict as a whole, "but we must face the fact of the number of countries which Germany has now under control, and we must put every bit of energy we possess into winning the war."

ELDER CASTELLANE HURT.

Father of Count Boni, Hit by Wagon, Remains Unconscious.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—As the Marquis de Castellane, father of Count Boni De Castellane, was entering his home on Tuesday evening, he was knocked down by a wagon. Since then the Count has been unconscious and his condition is regarded as serious.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LEVIN—WHITEHORN. — Henrietta Whitehorn to Samuel Levin, Jr.

Married.

CONVERSE—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at Norfolk, Va., Miss Lilian Baldw

FOOD BOARD MOVES TO END PROFITEERING

Summons Two Firms to Answer Complaints That They Overcharged in Sales.

SUGAR ORDERED RELEASED

Sixteen Thousand Tons Held Here by the Russian Government Will Be Distributed at Once.

The Federal Food Administration will take immediate steps to revoke the licenses of firms who are guilty of profiteering. Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator, yesterday sent letters to two wholesale firms in this city notifying them of complaints of overcharging in sugar sales and ordering them to appear at the Food Administration headquarters for an explanation. If the reports were justified, Mr. Williams said, he would recommend to the Food Administration in Washington, that their Federal licenses be revoked. One letter was sent to Goldberg & Cohen of 205 East Fourth Street, in which Mr. Williams said:

"Several charges have been presented to the Federal Food Administration to the effect that you have sold sugar at prices in excess of those fixed by the administration, and have compelled your customers to make combination purchases in violation of the rules of the administration. In the absence of satisfactory proof that these charges are unjustified, it will be necessary to recommend to the Federal Food Administration at Washington the suspension of the license under which you are permitted to sell food in this city."

Goldberg & Cohen will have a hearing before the Federal Food Board next Tuesday morning. Similar charges have been made against H. Dworkis of 292 East Second Street, and he has been summoned to appear before the board at the same time.

Food administrators here intend to carry the inquiry into the fish business to determine why the prices of fish went up following the advice of the Food Administration that fish was plentiful and should be eaten as meat substitutes. Fish dealers have been summoned to appear before the board tomorrow to reach a definite settlement of the wholesale and retail prices.

Orders Sugar Released.

The Food Administration has ordered the immediate release of 16,000 tons of sugar which was held here for the Russian Government, and it will be turned over to the American Refiners Committee, of which James H. Post is Chairman. The sugar will go at once into the market to relieve the shortage here. Mr. Post said 5,000 tons of Porto Rico sugar due here early next week. It will be rushed to the refiners, he said, and will be ready for distribution within a week.

Commenting on a report that passengers arriving on an English steamship had as many as eighteen pounds of sugar each, Mr. Post said: "I suppose some may have secreted a pound or two of sugar, but the people are not to be misled by the report that there is plenty of sugar in England. No passenger had the amount reported. I understand the sugar ration in England is one pound a week for a family of five persons. The consumption of sugar there has decreased 50 per cent."

O. S. Martin, Vice President of the John F. Jelke Company, has sent a telegram to Food Administrator Hoover and a letter to Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets, offering, in exchange for an arrangement to obtain sugar, to distribute the product through its selling organization to consumers at actual cost and without requiring them to make combination purchases.

What individual food conservation will do is shown by the fact that so many families have taken to the use of butter substitutes that at present there are 4,000,000 more pounds of butter here in warehouses than a year ago, according to Harry P. Lewis, Secretary of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company. Mr. Lewis does not look for further increases in the price of butter.

The Associated Warehouses announced yesterday that over 500,000 more cases of eggs were on hand than a year ago.

Food Board to Move.

The Federal Food Board, which is made up of city and State Food Administrators will move into offices of its own at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street next Monday. A bureau will be inaugurated where complaints will be received and will be investigated by special investigators.

The Labor Food Conference, of which John C. Hilsdorf is Chairman, yesterday sent an open letter to Commissioner Moskowitz saying in part:

"It was a shock to those who fought for legislation, in season and out, to find themselves 100 per cent. excluded from the administration of the law they established. They were not consulted as to the men best qualified to handle the situation, and could not, therefore, suggest some one who was on to the tricks of food gambling or profiteering through various hoaxes in market manipulation, such as turkey classification.

"We expect to see your shoulder to the wheel working for the peoples' interest while the war is still young. We do not expect to see you doing camouflage work for the same old profiteering gang who would like nothing better than a control over State, city, and Federal appointees conforming to the slogan, 'Let us have only the wolves on guard, and then let us co-operate fully with them.' We want every one to know that the Labor Food Conference is also on guard."

John H. Schaeffer, President of the National Retail Grocers' Association, will make a tour of the United States to urge retail grocers to co-operate with the Food Administration.

The shortage of coal in Brooklyn has become so serious that, according to statements made yesterday by representatives of the largest dealers, unless immediate relief is to be had many industrial plants will have to close down and householders will be without fuel. Fuel Administrator Gunnison declared that the situation was not as gloomy as the dealers pictured it, but that he would use his best endeavors to obtain such shipments of the situation at the mines would permit.

Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies for Schools in Brooklyn, said that while some of the schools have only a supply of coal sufficient for a few days he has been assured by dealers who have the contracts for supplying coal that there is no danger of any school being without fuel.

Thousands of tons of coal will be saved if a recommendation sent out yesterday by the War Advisory Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association is followed out. The Advisory Committee recommends that lights in show windows of drygoods stores throughout the United States be turned off when the stores close. The suggestion was forwarded to 3,000 department stores and drygoods establishments in all parts of the country in accordance with the fuel conservation plans urged by the Fuel Administrator.

Preparedness

BEFORE the war we stored away whiskies, gins, brandies, liqueurs and wines in large quantities at prices way below the present high water mark.

When you buy from us you benefit by our preparedness and foresight.

Order a bottle of

Hygrade 1840 Private Stock Whiskey

Per $1.50 Bot.

(One-fifth Gallon)

Selected by connoisseurs. It pleases the taste of the most fastidious.

Hygrade products are always Best at the Price

Hygrade goods are always pure

Boosting Prices

Some individual storekeepers needlessly boost prices, because they think they can "get away with it." We are steadfastly holding to our merchandising policy of a small, fair margin of profit based on cost price.

We figure this profit on the low price we paid for our present tremendous stocks bought months ago.

And we absolutely guarantee

Quality same as Always

Quantity same as Always

HYGRADE WINE CO.

Largest retail wine and liquor dealers in the United States

60 Stores in Greater New York

Look in the telephone book for address of our store in your neighborhood.

SERVICE HYGRADE COURTESY

MAIL ORDERS addressed to 25 Ninth Avenue will receive PROMPT and CAREFUL attention.

MEEKER EXPLAINS STATEMENT

Packer Wires Hoover He Favors Meatless and Wheatless Days.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Arthur Meeker, Vice President of Armour & Co., today telegraphed the National Food Administration that newspaper articles saying that he favored a porkless day, but not beefless and muttonless days, were incorrect. He favored both meatless and wheatless days as at present observed, he said.

The error arose through Mr. Meeker's presence at a meeting of live stock Commissioners, who recommended that a porkless day only be observed. Mr. Meeker explained to the Commissioners that a present surplus of meats was fortunate in view of the expectation of heavy Government purchases for shipment to our allies.

"The aim of my remarks," Mr. Meeker telegraphed, "was to show the stock raisers of the Middle West that there should be a good market for all the cattle they can raise for some months to come, due to depletion of the world's stocks as a result of the war. I see every reason why meatless and wheatless days should be strictly enforced."

DENMARK SHORT OF BREAD.

Grain Harvest of Nation 20,000,000 Bushels Less Than in 1916.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—Final figures for the cereal harvest show a total of roundly 62,000,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1916, and some 10,000,000 bushels less than was reckoned in the Summer, when the authorities fixed the bread ration.

Only about 38,000,000 bushels of all grains is available for flour making during the coming year. Accordingly it is probable that the bread ration will be reduced. Any exports to Norway now seem to be out of the question.

122,058 Gardens Planted This Year.

At a meeting of the National Agricultural Prize Commission yesterday announcement was made that in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Delaware 122,058 gardens had been planted this year, 29,892 persons had been fed from the products, and 183 persons had donated land for cultivation.

ARMY CHRISTMAS ASSURED.

Every Parcel Received in Hoboken Last Wednesday Will Be Delivered.

Military and postal authorities in charge of Christmas mail for American Expeditionary Forces announced yesterday that when the Christmas mail closed last Wednesday approximately 600,000 parcels had been sent abroad. Of this mail about one-third passed through the Quartermaster Department on the Hoboken Piers.

Army officers in charge of Christmas shipments were enthusiastic yesterday over the response of the public to appeals for early mailing of Christmas packages, interpreting it as evidence of warm affection for America's soldiers.

The stream of shipments to Hoboken began on Nov. 6 and continued till the last day. Many were so anxious about their gifts that they took them to Hoboken. At times, two big rooms, one 100 feet square and the other 100 by 50 feet, were stacked ten feet high with parcels.

Positive assurance was given yesterday that every parcel mailed to reach Hoboken by last Wednesday would be in the hands of the man addressed, regardless of his station, Christmas Day. It was also said that many tardy packages shipped after Wednesday would be delivered in time for Christmas.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 429, P. O. Building.

Kinsman Co<Tug Mason.
Ivancich<SS Colon.
Re Barge C R Sheffer.
Borden's Milk<Monty.
Kennelly<Starr Co.
Am Drug Synd<Continental Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty:

Crew<Tug Auburn.
Lees Lighters<Lighter Comport.
Burns<SS Pannonia.
Hansen<SS Earl of Elgin.
Van Beekman<SS Veerhaven.
Pa RR<Tug NY Central No 17.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar. Noticed motions:

Rice<Mayer.
Manuers<Triangle Film Corp.
Wynehouse<Westinghouse.
Carver<Nassau S & R.
Walley<United Fruit.
Lewis<Eastman.
Hallpann<Pyramis.
Teplitsky<Rousian E A SS Co.
Landsiedel<Munn.
Wohlers<Steiner.
Shaue R H RR<Denzer.
Sergeant<Royal.
Van Orden<Coleman.
NY P E Co<Mallory SS Co.
Reid<Morse.
Weil<SS Manchuria.
Vogue<Alfan.
Re Sachs.
Tracy<Standard Oil.
Newman<Conysangie.

Tracy<Tug Wyomissing.
House Ltge<Johnson.
Murray Ltge, &c. Co<United Port Service.
Marx<SS Koon Maru.
Re Owners Yacht Oneida (limitation.)
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Aleriand.
Sterman<Borgfaldt.

Adjourned motions:

Baer<Mac-Lac.
Erb<Bettendorf.
Greenfield<Fitch.
Dalley<CNY.
Dumps<20 & 29 Bags Sugar.
Jan<Nat Coal & Trad.
Shields<Breitung.
R & R L Co<Pendleton.
Herman<SS Owego.
NY & C M SS<Marguardt.
McGuirl<P RR.
Fougers<Lewis.
US<SS Hannington Cont.
Same<Beloochistan R W Co (2.)
Chaplin<Film Exch.
Read<Martin.
Simonds<Crandwell.
Potter<Sherman.
Re Robertson.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

US<Tinck (2.)
Same<Stanley & Ellison.
Same<Hendrickson.
Same<Hayes.
Same<Baum.
Same<Bush.
Same<Legano.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Bank'cy discharges:
William T Allen,
Morris Brodsky, also known as Moses Brodsky,
Morris Gotha,
David Fischer,
Wm Burkander,
Hugh C Ford,
Harris Beckelman,
Herman Otto.

Motions:

Gotteberg<Park Terrace Co.
Gould<Gould et al.
Horowitz<Lack.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Lynn<Bushwell et al.
Coglio<Bradley Con Co
Pinkolstein<Iroquois Door Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY,

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Stegeman Motor Car Co<Am Fid Co.
Peck<Toole.
Veranday<Lowenthal.
N Y C & H R RR<De Winter & Co.
Re CNY, (Pier Old No 9, E. R.
Re Lodge Principal & Civility 39.
Verendael<Beck, (2.)
People<McKinley Rty. &c, Co.
Kingsbury<O'Neill.
Sterner<Mut L I Co.
Sacks<May Hosiery Mills.
Katz<Silberman.
Tinsdale<Michel.
Haack<Jean Bry Import Co.
Rogers<Baird.
Stern<Dante Cigar Mfg Co.
Re Linch, (Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR)
West End Theatre Synd<Shubert.

Bank'cy:

Max Schnittberger,
Otto Frykman,
Umberto D'Argenia,
Cornelius J McCarthy,
Nellie Hoare,
Albert Bruckheimer,
Frank Werner,
Harriet S Talbot,
John G Gavanes.

Estate of:

Francek Radzlowsk,
Willard P Cryl.

R—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:

Patrick J Dunn.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Hutchison<Hutchison.
Hewitt<Gere et al.
De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen et al.
Mark Realty Corp<Hirsch.
Re John Gordon, &c, (CNY, Haviland Av Opening.)
Re Susie Warner Wolfe, deceased.
Cornell<Abeel.
Farenholtz<Meinhaysen.
Tobias, infant, &c<Lewis.
Piper(St'd Knitting Mills.
Re Max Schwartz<J. Rosenthal & ano.

Adjourned motions:

Greenberger, &c<Boyle.
Diener<Cerf.
Lundwall<Erie RR.
Ludwig<Herrman et al.
Wulff<I R T Co.
Speer<Steinfeld & ano
Woodruff<Woodruff & ano.
Boy Scouts of Am<US Boy Scouts, (2.)
N Y Inst for the Instruction of the D and Dumb<CNY.
Jaffe et al<Weld et al
Com Tr Co of NY<Bradley, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions:

Cooke<Riley (2.)
Re Keegan.
Peters<Lemmi.
American Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter
Humphry<Int Transfer Co.
John Opitz, Inc<Henry Opitz Co.
Dickson<Balet.
Re McShane.
Mueller<Mueller, Knox<Shepard.
Ackerman<Hemsley & Co.
Rosenstock<Steinfeld.
Re Herrlich.
Butler<Onyx Blouse Co.
Re Mayer.
Katzman<Katzman.
Stanton<Beam.
Wilson<Wilson (2.)
Mats<Mats.
Yokel<Yokel.
W M Levett Co<Franco-American Chemical Co.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.
Feldman<Rapaport.
Knight<Bradley Copper Process Co.
Re O'Malley.
Posner<Posner.
Weaver<Wright.
Wolf<Freisinger.
Schiowatosky<Schiawatosky.
Pitts Elec Specialties Co<D & Auto Supply Co.
Hagnett<Hagnett.
Cooper<Carter Medicine Co.
Pell<Martinique.
Haruta<Albert Peck & Co.
Amos<Newburger.
Schlomacher<Schlomacher.
Hoefiin<Halperin.
Hoffiin<Riveria Waist Co.
Same<Ostend Waist.
Same<Triangle Waist.
Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co<Gerry.
H A Berger Metal Ceiling<Parbers Loan & Trust Co.
Met Sav Bank<Elinore Realty Co.
Hergig Holding, Inc<Pfaff, Inc.
Cincinnati Lathe & Tool Co<Burdett.

PART II.—Gingerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Dexter, (427 East 107th St.)
Gordon<Fixman.
Am Rubber Corp<Mackay.
Stark<Murray.

Undefended divorces:

Aronowitz<Aronowitz.
Micelli<Micelli.
Halay<Halay.
Andrades<Andrades.
Broadbard<Brodbard.
Simon<Simon.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Horn<Horn.
Mosar<Mosar.
Johnson<Johnson.
Rhone<Rhone.
Rauch<Rauch.
Stagliano<Stagliano.
Blatt<Blatt.
Clark<Clark.
Leopetti<Leonetti.
Moore<Moore.
Brady<Sequina.
Wilson<Wilson.
Ulrich<Ulrich.
Robertson<Robertson.
Levidow<Levidow.
Aronson<Aronson.
Moreno<Moreno.

Wheeler<Wheeler.
Plot<Plot.
Pollock<Pollock.
De Mare<De Mare.
Hart<Hart.
Schiffer<Schiffer.
Brown<Brown.
Woodworth<Woodworth.
Agache<Agache.
Lubin<Lubin.
Ruffino<Ruffino.
Seidenberg<Seidenberg
Lee<Lee.
Israel<Israelovitch.
O'Neill<O'Neill.
Zalens<Zalens.
Heitner<Heitner.
Conover<Conover.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Marran<Marran.
Chase<Chase.
Schneiderman<Schneiderman.
Wiggins<Wiggins.
Mann<Mann.
Alexander<Alexander.
Blas<Blas.
Neuse<Neuse.
Sandsik<Sandzik.

Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Raw Silk Trad'g Co<J R & G K Eagle.
Levy<Lucille Waist.
Kahnweiler<Miller.
Weill<Mortens.
Blake<Nat Surety Co.
Platt<same.
Blake<same.
Tarbell<Taylor.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Ing—La Motta<Rothman.
Ing—Weill<Ergood.
Ing—Matewsky<Fischer.
Ing—Horowitz<Plangeman.
Clark<McDonald.
Goldstein<Rosenbaum.
Di Martini<J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Kirschenbaum<Beaver Lord<Appelson.
Dappler<NY Rys.
Friedman<Int R T.
Cheeman<NY Rys.
Price<Signet Shoe Co.
Sweeney<CNY.
Barron<NY Rys.
Luttinger<Sokolsky.
Salzano<Kleak Cont.
Re Beshlian.
Dohrmann<Fleischman
Ryan<Band.
W Sporker<Witkin.
V Corker<same.
Zuckerman<Schapiro.
Grossman<Cornwall Jr
Novitsky<NY Rys.
Reynolds<same.
Tay<5th Av Coach Co.
Grobholz<NY Rys.
Zuckerman<same.
Di Di W Lupicle<Con Gas Co of NY.
V Lupicle<same.
Berkowitz<Solomon.
Carroll<Ehret.
Raynor<Walton.
Tromer<Barun.
Brody<Birnbaum.
Callo<Schulte.
Mandelbaum<Martin.
Brod<Murphy, Inc.
Elntracht<Satz.
Plaumenbaum<Maroné
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Zack<Powers.
Travelers Ins Co<Herman Brand, Inc.
Thorn<Markey Co.
Fitzgerald<NY Rys.
Wallace<same.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Hardman Tire, &c, Co<Stand Yul P.
Ing—Lyman<Potter.
Neidlinger<Miles Tighe Cont.
Frankenheer<Spiegel.
Potter<Pulsifer.
Abraham<Amer Exch Nat Bank.
Sisson<Shea.
Griggs<Renault Selling Branch.
O'Brien<N Y, N H & H RR.
Nat Imp & Trading Co<Linke.
Dewitt<Vogelstein.
Preeth<Preeth.
Dooter<Rains.
Burns Bros<Jackson.
Mutoli<Francini.
Atlas Assurance Co<Dudley, Jr.
Neidlinger<New Hellenic Trans SS Co.
Martinelli & Co<Beatty.
Col Graphophone Co<Kerste.
Simon<Hess Bros.
TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Terms rules.

Chas Schapiro & Co<Jn Boffinet & Co.
Newburgh Silk Co<D Cohen Sales Co.
Toole<Redmond.
Bachman<Cohen.
Levin<Miller.
Guldemonde<McKeyr. Clear.
Crandell Petlee Co<Floris.
Brightwood Motor Mfg Co<Cary.
Same<Hurdon.
Same<White.
Van Dyke<Nat Sur Co
Maurer & Co<Wilson.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—La Motta<Rothman.
Ing—Weill<Ergood.
Ing—Matewsky<Fischer.
Ing—Horowitz<Plangeman.
Clark<McDonald.
Goldstein<Rosenbaum.
Di Martini<J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Kirschenbaum<Beaver Lord<Appelson.
Dappler<NY Rys.
Friedman<Int R T.
Cheeman<NY Rys.
Price<Signet Shoe Co.
Sweeney<CNY.
Barron<NY Rys.
Luttinger<Sokolsky.
Salzano<Kleak Cont.
Re Beshlian.
Dohrmann<Fleischman
Ryan<Band.
W Sporker<Witkin.
V Corker<same.
Zuckerman<Schapiro.
Grossman<Cornwall Jr
Novitsky<NY Rys.
Reynolds<same.
Tay<5th Av Coach Co.
Grobholz<NY Rys.
Zuckerman<same.
Di Di W Lupicle<Con Gas Co of NY.
V Lupicle<same.
Berkowitz<Solomon.
Carroll<Ehret.
Raynor<Walton.
Tromer<Barun.
Brody<Birnbaum.
Callo<Schulte.
Mandelbaum<Martin.
Brod<Murphy, Inc.
Elntracht<Satz.
Plaumenbaum<Maroné
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Zack<Powers.
Travelers Ins Co<Herman Brand, Inc.
Thorn<Markey Co.
Fitzgerald<NY Rys.
Wallace<same.

PART V.—Mahoney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Not in session.

PART VII.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Dec. 17.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—..... J.—At 10 A. M.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Newmark<Goldwater.
PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Foley<Int R T.
Ostergaard<Gieberich.
Weintraub<Sklamberg.
Levy<Int R T.
Medwick<McCann.
Jaffe<Weiss.
Stanger<Butler.
Wiener<Tallanoff.
Dittle<Sipkin.
Greenbaum & Goldberg Son & Co.
Taylor<Lampert.
Rubchinsky<Smith.
Dubeff<Weinstein.
Doyle<March.
Conkling<12th St Garage Co.
Tobias<Casper.
Forest<Dows.
Blake<Cathedral Rity.
Levitch<Solomon.
More<Heyday Amuse.
Singer Sew Mach Co<Jamaica Est Bldg.
J Durst, Inc<Saxonia Dress Goods Mills.

Joseph Hughes,
Sallie H Winthrop,
Mary L Donohue,
Floyd Grant,
Thomas Darry,
Fritz Guggenhuhl
Edgar S Schleffelin,
Anna J Hagen,
Thomas H Hubbard,
Jean W Swope,
Oscar B Bullin,
Samuel H Valentine.

Estate of:

Reuben E Crowdus, issue of fact.

Wills for probate:

Max J Schnittberger,
Otto Frykman,
Umberto D'Argenia,
Cornelius J McCarthy,
Nellie Hoare,
Albert Bruckheimer,
Frank Werner,
Harriet S Talbot,
John G Gavanes.

R—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:

Francek Radzlowsk,
Willard P Cryl.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Cystalgiass & Syphon, &c, Co<Faerber, Silberman & Co.
Goldstein<Harrison.
Gibson Dist Co<Morrissey.
Mogul German Artistic Weaving Co.
Mendelson<Gilmore.
Wolins<Wilmerding.
Morris & Mitchell.
Domestic Lace, &c, Co<Boucek.
Harbus<Edelman.
Lechtenstein<Kalbeck, (2)
Gibson Dist Co<Lein.
Weldon<California Perfume Co.
Dunlap<Well.
Delmonico's<Follis.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Heinrich<Wasserman Realty Co.
Greenhaus<Newfeld.
Mitchell<Neustadter.
Tittel<Tuti.
Neuman<NY Rys.
De Cornellas<same.
Mazzarella<same.
Di Bella<same.
Schmidned<Keogh (2)
Delaney<W Necker, Inc.
Morgan<same.
Wetzler<Union Ry.
Licari<Int R T.
Di Gastano<same.
Betron<Platt Kolber.
Schwartz<Cacchola.
Virrkus<Bushwick.

Auto Supply Co.

Martinelli<Columbus Wet Wash Laundry.
Siegel<Lord & Taylor.
Levy<same.
Roth<N Y Rys.
Tischberg<same.
Katz<same.
De Jacoma<same.
Krohnberg<Alpert.
Weiss<Lustgarten.
Felbusch<NY Rys.
Helmensky<Goldberg Cloak & S Co.
Wohlman<NY Rys.
Saltzman<Barry.
Hammer<Possess.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.

Klebenov<Schlang.

Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Dunst<Burker.
Steever<Gen Waste Paper Recg Co.
Katz<Klein.
Quarstel<Bloom.

Hopf & Daxon<Shenfield.
Diamond<Koehlmoefar
Rybakoff<Stanley & McLibbons Co.

Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 1) A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Coffey<Coffey.—Algernon S. Norton. Dennin<Solomon.—John H. Rogan. Malchow<Graff.—Abraham P. Brenner.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Carpenter<N. Y. Trust Co.—Hon. James A. O'Gorman. In re Hotschner.—Ely Rosenberg. Lawyers Mortgage Co<Levison—Richard H. Clarke. In re M. L. Weiss Co.—Inc.—Isaac F. Cohen. Lincoln Trust Co.<Halpin.—John J. Rooney.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Dougherty<Loew's Theatrical Enterprises.—J. Campbell Thompson.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Albert Reitman<Anna Maskwitz—Max Aitman.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Charles Dorn<Emma Kaniter.—Jacob J. Dorn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motion calendar.

Toelle<Diamond.
Wirth<Wirth.
Riggins<Applebaum.
Kendall<Lib Inv Co.
Sharrlack<Sharrlack.

Patnik<Patnik.
Levy<Little.
Walther<Walther.
Safran<Meyer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. Case on—Keogh Amus Co<CNY.

No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Penfield<Haus.
Berkins<Naughton.
Dunn<Lynch.
Faulhaber<same.
Chirico<Mercurio.
Horsford<Union Ry.
Whitmere<Panada.
Loos<Silverman.
Roth<Winnie Rtv & Co Co. (2.)
Arlene<White Coal Co
Barbarino<same.
Kluetz<Union Ry.
Lynch<same.

Berger<Yonkers RR.
Petrone<Diefendorf (2)
Meyer<Woolworth Co.
Walsh<Rodgers & Hi.
Schramek<Coleburn.
Donaliff<Mass.
Heaton<Talbot.
Kuhner<McKenty.
Feil<Grubman.
Tell<I R T.
Blakley<CNY.
Woodward<same.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1107.

People ex rel Goldberg <NY S of Architects.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—American Real Estate Co.<Moody et al.—Charles H. Friedrich.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Pfister<Pfister—Hon. Lewis J. Conlan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Koster &c<Westchester Brewing Co.

Enumerated day calendar:

Re Barnett.
Gugel<Hiscox.

Derby<Columbia Wire Co.

Evans<Compton.

APPELLATE TERM.—Second Department.—Clark, Benedict, and Callaghan, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

Bergman<Rottenberg.
Block<Chelsea Lumber Co.
Bangor Trust Co<Sherman.
Aising Engineering Co<Weiss & Sons.
Karr<76th St Garage Corp.
Nat Fruit Products Co<Grimes Bros Co.
De Stefano & ano<B R Bldg Co.
Quaker Oats Co<North Star<McFarland.
Koondel & ano<Clark.

Tilzer, &c<Smith & Nessle Co.
Storms<Haeberle.
Schultz<Heine, &c.
Hedrick<B H RR.
Dujardin<Wood, &c.
Klein<Draper, &c.
Tamarkin & ano, &c<Jackson.
Kaufman<Wolkof.
Novelty Rty Co<Rosenblum, &c.
Price<Royal Card & Paper Co.
Kaplinsky<Kahn et al

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—At 10 A. M.

Shea<Tribune Assn.
Hesse<Hesson.
Ward<Ward.
Re Swenson.
Butt<Edison El Ill Co.
Lantry<B H RR.
Tyentsch<B, Q Co & S RR.
Coyle<NY Cop RR.
T Bilowit<NY Con RR
Abraham<Abrahams.
People of State<Seeland.
Collora<Delson.
L Weiss<Greenhut Co.
J Weiss<same.
Re Sneden, (McGovern.)
Stampa<Weston.
Starita<Starita.

Lawyers Mtg<Mortan Con Co.
Cammeyer<Andrews.
De Bevoise<De Bevoise.
Blumberg<Pachi, (2.)
Bassett<Mut Ben Assn, Suffolk Co.
Frerichs<Love.
Holsberg<Bernstein.
Horohoe<Horan.
Sprague<Sprague, (2.)
R Rappaport<Kashman.
H Rappaport<same.
Mange<Sterck.
O'Donnell<Pease.
Wykoff Amus<Kaplan
Abramson<Richland.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bursch<Elmont Dev Corp.
Brooks<Brooks.
Union M E Ch<Murphy
Aurach<Greenberg.
Israel<Aragoni.
Scott<Scott.
Hughes<D D Say Inst.

The remaining causes marked ready on the previous call will be added to subsequent day calendars as these cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., ...

Levy & Baird<Silverstone.
Loughran<CNY.
Muir<same.
Marrone<Nassau RR.
Reis Co<Post.
Fitterman<Gardner.
Decker<Lord.
Anderson<Bkyn H RR
Schaffer<Wood.
Pollack<Ershowsky.
Levy<B H RR.
Otten Con I & B RR.
Cohen<Nassau RR.

Aspinall, J.
MacFarland<NY Cons RR.
Fleckles<Wilson.
Young<Wright.
Ballenbach<Campbell Milk Co.
Krivickas<Murphy.
Miller<Phillips.
Marciano<Nassau RR.
Grace<B H RR.
Iron<Morgan.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon the call of the day to follow:

Potts<Bleyer.
Umbach<NY Cons RR
Berman<Sherman.
Payne<Law Reporting
Burke<Cohen.
Brinberg<Sirota & ano
Reits<Marx.
Waitkus<Leh Val Coal
Lynch<Hicks.
Sainato<Gulotta.
Grundfast<L I RR.
Behan<N Y Cons RR.
O'Connell<Carter.
Rudolf<Rigberg<Bertinsky.
Richman<N Y Con RR
Hubbard<N Y Rys.
Muhigrum<B H RR and ano.
Gumpert<Ward.
Rohrbach<Tipley and ano.
Checkoff<Tannenbaum.
Sanborn<Cosgrove.
Lundell<Koppardaki.

No case will be assigned unless at least one of the attorneys in charge of the case shall be present in person or by representative when the case is called.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3102.

Gruzaski<Wachsman.
Fraher<N Y Cons RR
Larsen<Day Maddonald Co.
Davis<N Y Rys.
Jankauskas<C I & B RR.
Nelson<B H RR.
Allbright<B H RR.
McKeon<CNY.
Wacker<Slinger.
Johnson<Nas RR.
Clemente<Carbotti.
Shields<B'klyn & N R RR.
Miller<CNY.
Cadman<Kirkham Co.
Kent<Fraser.
Schneider<Fowler.
Barnhard<Von Au.
Anderson<B H RR.
Callahan<Taylor.
Talbi<B H RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.
Naughton Co<Kirby.
Somerville Realty Co<Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
South Brooklyn Sav Bank<Levine.
Carfagna<Beneditto.
Berger<Wexler.

Coogan<Kinter.
Pulaski<Schlesinger<Spiegel.
Fleishman<Cohen Iron Works.
Parahelsky Bros<New Era Homes Corp.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM, Part I.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.—Naturalizations.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2026.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and III.—Trial Term calendar goes over until Monday, Dec. 10.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

The Ebling Brew Co<Flshbaugh<Brian. Slano.

Also for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Mary McNally.
William Hitchcock.
Albina Fisher O'Shea.
Mary Jane Schornberger.
John de Yongh.

Admin'tor's accts:
John J Collins.
George N Tompkins.

Petition for admin:
Joseph A Diman.

Guardian's accts:
William R Bare.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERLDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE DUELING PLACE OF OLD NEW ORLEANS

CALIFORNIA
VIA NEW ORLEAN

KEEP CLOSER CHECK ON EXPORT TRADE

Shippers Must Prove and Guarantee That Goods Will Not Reach Enemy Countries.

AIMS AT BRANCH OFFICES

Shipments To and From Allies Are Freely Licensed for Transit Through American Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The War Trade Board is determined that no materials sent from this country to branch offices of various firms, either in Europe or any of the Latin-American countries, shall find their way directly or indirectly into the hands of the enemy. Under a new form of agreement a careful check will be kept on this phase of the export question and shippers who wish to make consignments to branches abroad must give assurances concerning their final disposition.

An announcement made tonight stated that the form of agreement for shippers to sign was to supersede any other form of such agreement heretofore issued. The mere signing of this agreement, however, does not necessarily mean that the license applied for will be granted.

"The form is prepared by the Bureau of Exports," a statement issued tonight reads, "to meet the requirements only of those shippers who have been in the habit of carrying stocks abroad with their own branches. If the War Trade Board grants a license to the shipper to ship to his own branch it has heretofore exercised no control over what the branch might do with the goods on receipt of same. The branch might sell these goods to an enemy house, when if the application to ship to this enemy house had been made to the Bureau of Exports the license would not have been granted. In order, therefore, to make the work of the bureau more effective and at the same time not to work any hardship on those reputable shippers who have had branch houses established in foreign countries, this form is prepared:

"Shippers should bear in mind that there is more than the legal obligation resting upon them when they sign this contract, and they will be asked to show any proof they may have that it can be carried out. The mere signing of the contract without the furnishing of any proof that its provisions can be carried out by the consignor would render the contract useless so far as the purposes of the Bureau of Exports are concerned.

"When the goods are received at the destination abroad by the branch or agent of the shipper they cannot be resold in, or exported from, such foreign country without complying with the regulations."

The board has authorized the Director of the Bureau of Exports to license freely cargoes originating in the United Kingdom, France, or Italy, or their colonies, possessions, or protectorates when shipped by way of American ports to these nations.

In connection with Canadian shipments cargo of this character is of two kinds—that which leaves Canada by rail, passing through the United States in bond to be shipped from an American port, and cargo shipped from Canada by steamer which later touches at a United States port.

SHOOTS WIFE IN STREET.

Conductor Out of a Job Jealous of Self-Supporting Woman.

While the home-going financial district crowd was pouring past William and Beaver Streets yesterday afternoon, Jasper N. Carpenter of 536 East 148th Street, a railroad conductor, out of work, shot his wife, Elizabeth, on the sidewalk in front of the Cotton Exchange.

The crowd first saw the man and woman emerge from the vestibule at 27 William Street, quarreling angrily. Carpenter, shabbily dressed and middle-aged, was accusing the woman of receiving attentions from other men. The woman, younger, dressed in furs and with a diamond flashing from an ungloved hand, seemed anxious to escape the notoriety of a street quarrel and was more composed.

Opposite the Cotton Exchange Carpenter drew a pistol, shot his wife in the right side, and then raised the pistol to his own head, but did not fire. As Patrolman Louis Hoffman burst into the crowd, Carpenter leveled the pistol at him, but the policeman wrenched the weapon from him.

Mrs. Carpenter meantime, was taken to the Volunteer Hospital, where she was found not to be dangerously hurt. Carpenter was locked up charged with felonious assault. A scribbling letter in his pocket showed that he was jealous of a saloon keeper in Jersey City.

At the hospital Mrs. Carpenter said she was a typist and telephone operator for Thomas Marsalis & Co., 40 Exchange Place, and that she had married Carpenter six years ago. She said he was jealous and idle, and had cut her best clothes to pieces with a razor. She left him two months ago, she said, and went to live at 2,094 Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

SHOT IN FEDERAL BUILDING.

Deputy Marshal Drops His Revolver and Bullet Hits Bystander.

A revolver fell out of the hip pocket of Deputy United States Marshal Harry Nichols at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as he was standing in the elevator on the Park Row side of the Federal Building and exploded. The bullet passed through the right leg of Joseph J. Murphy, the elevator operator, between the knee and the thigh. Murphy was taken to the Hudson Street House of Relief.

The elevator was waiting at the third floor, and a string of men were hurrying toward it. In the crowd were two deputy marshals, who were taking Captain Franz Rintelen, the German spy, to the Mercer County, N. J., penitentiary, to begin a term of one year and one day for conspiracy. When the shot was heard many of the officials thought that he was involved in the matter.

A hurry call was sent to the Elizabeth Street Police Station and the reserves came rushing downward the old granite building. The luncheon hour was just over, and the building was filled with the clerks, court officers, stenographers and the various specimens of humanity who go toward the making of a big court of justice. These ran out, several women screamed, others blubbered, and all chattered like parrots. Never before was there so much excitement in so small an area.

United States Marshal McCarthy sharply questioned Nichols, who explained that it was an accident, and said that while he was sorry for Murphy he realized that the accident might have been much worse.

Ella Flagg Young on Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former head of the Chicago city schools, and Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, have been made members of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, having been named by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Both are on their way here to attend the Liberty Loan conference which has been called by the Secretary of the Treasury for Dec. 10.

Miss Gordon Again Heads W.C.T.U.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston, Ill., was today re-elected President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for a fourth term at the national convention here. President Wilson sent word that on account of the press of public business he would not be able to address the convention or receive the delegates at the White House.

SAW LADY WITH MRS. KEYES

Mail Carrier Testifies Against Nurse on Trial for Murder.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 6.—A woman wearing "a light-colored, loose-fitting garment" was seen by John J. Shea, a mail carrier, in the Brookline apartment of Mrs. Pauline Keyes about an hour and a half before she was found shot to death, according to Shea's testimony today at the trial of Miss Harriet A. Varney on the charge of murder.

Shea was called by the State in connection with its effort to show that a woman, who might have been the defendant, was at the Keyes house on the day of the murder. The witness said he went to the Keyes apartment to deliver a package, and that soon after he rang the bell he saw through the glass in the door the form of a woman coming down the hallway. Shea left the package before the woman opened the door.

Mrs. Madeline W. Dakyn, probably the person who was last with Mrs. Keyes, testified that she saw George H. Keyes, husband of the dead woman, leave the house some time before she went there to borrow a broom. Keyes, who had been held in bond as a material witness, left through the back door during the morning, Mrs. Dakyn testified, and when she talked later with Mrs. Keyes she was apparently in her usual spirits.

Selden R. Allen of the Brookline Fire Department gave testimony slightly different from that of other witnesses regarding the position of the revolver with which Mrs. Keyes was killed. It had been brought out that the weapon was on the table, across which the body was reclining. The revolver, Allen said, was lying beside the right elbow, which was resting on the table.

HELP FOR RUSSIA ASKED.

Resolution Says America Should Aid That Nation.

A resolution providing that America maintain an attitude of "sympathy and moral support" for Russia in her hour of need and also give the Russians material aid in enabling them to continue fighting was adopted last night by 1,200 persons assembled at Cooper Union to hear addresses on the Russian situation. The meeting was called under the auspices of the National Security League, and the speakers included Major Stanley Washburn of the United States Army, who saw the Russian armies in action the first two and a half years of the war; George Kennan of the Outlook, Lieut. Commander Basil Hwoschinsky, a Russian naval officer, who was detailed for service in the army, and A. J. Sack of the Russian Bureau of Information here.

Mr. Kennan told the audience that it "need not despair of the Russian people and Russia's soldiers." Mr. Sack declared that the fate of millions of American boys depended on events in Russia. Major Washburn asserted that Russia was still an ally to be valued. He pointed to the services she rendered in the early period of the war. He urged that Americans at home realize that on them depended the point of morale which the troops at the front would reach.

Lieut. Commander Hwoschinsky said: "The situation is grave but not hopeless. This group of traitors in Petrograd is not the Russian Government. I ask you to remember my country in the past and have faith in her for the future."

DENIES SCHOOL AUTOCRACY.

Harold Peyser, a Principal, Takes Issue with Dr. Wile.

Harold Peyser, Principal of Public School 34, yesterday took issue with Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education, who, in an address delivered last Sunday before the Bronx Forum, declared that there was "autocracy" within the pedagogic system.

While there may be isolated cases of autocratic action by an individual, the entire system is not to be condemned for the wrongdoing of a few, said Mr. Peyser in an open letter to Dr. Wile.

"Speaking for myself, with twenty-one years' experience of New York City schools, I have never run afoul of this 'autocracy' that you speak of," Mr. Peyser declared. "Both as a teacher and a principal, I have felt the fullest freedom. Such limitations as exist are no more than the necessary machinery for operating such a tremendous organization as the New York City school system.

"You have made broad charges of a serious nature against our schools. It is only right that you should be specific in regard to the faults and the proposals for remedying them."

PHILADELPHIA FRAUD CRY.

Independents Ask Recount, Charging Stolen City Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 6.—Alleging gross frauds, ballot box stuffing, impersonation of voters, and false returns, the Town Meeting Party filed three petitions in court today to contest the city election held on Nov. 6. The Republican organization has thirty days in which to file an answer.

The Town Meeting Party contends that its candidates for City Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes, and Register of Wills were elected by pluralities ranging from 40,000 to 52,000. The Republican organization candidates, on the face of the returns, have pluralities ranging from 2,900 to 9,700.

The petitions urge the court to open all the ballot boxes in thirty-one of the forty-eight wards and in numerous election divisions of the other wards.

"The election was so tinted with fraud," the petitions aver, "that the entire return of votes should be rejected by the court, as it is impossible to separate the legal from the illegal ballots."

POLICE MEETING DISPERSED

Philadelphia Mounted Men Prevent Gathering on City Hall Plaza.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Peaceful citizens of Philadelphia today saw policemen gather on City Hall Plaza to hold a mass meeting of protest against the alleged treatment accorded them by the administration and to urge an increase in wages, and they also saw uniformed policemen, some of them mounted, drive away the protesting patrolmen before their meeting could get under way.

There was no trouble, the dissatisfied men obeying the commands of their brother officers. They had not been aware that the authorities had refused to grant a permit for the meeting.

Policemen who are members of the Patrolmen's Benevolent and Protective Association, comprising about 3,000 of the 4,000 men of the force, voted on Tuesday night to strike if their pay was not increased to $1,400 a year. They now receive $2.25 to $3 a day, according to length of service. New Year's Eve has been fixed as the time to quit.

NINETEEN HORSES BURNED.

George W. Watson's Stables, Near Port Chester, Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, Dec. 6.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the large stables on the George W. Watson estate at Onalser Ridge, near Mamaroneck, early today. Nineteen thoroughbred horses, one a stallion valued at $10,000, were burned. A Mamaroneck fire company was summoned, but was powerless, because of lack of water. Besides the building, all farm implements, tools, show wagons, show harness robes, and blankets, and 40 tons of hay were destroyed.

Four horses were rescued. Many of the animals lost in the fire were well-known race horses, and others had been shown at horse shows in Westchester County.

For a Bone-Dry Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Randall of California today introduced a bill to make the national capital "bone dry." The recent prohibition law did not prohibit the importation of liquor for personal use.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Entire stocks of furs, cloth and silks; we want them for a special sale. Aarons & Co., 742 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National Franklin 2412.

BLANKETS Wanted. — Large quantity of army blankets, dark gray or khaki. K 332 Times Downtown.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and lightweights; poplins and serges; all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Forstmann & Hoffmann botany, all shades. Klar Bros., 38 West 20th St.

BROADCLOTH and VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Salts white; state quantity and lowest price. J. Ginsburg, care Oppenheimer & Trebitsch, 7 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples in ladies', misses', and juniors' coats. Call between 9 and 11:30, seventh floor, 129 West 35th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits; also placing stock orders on junior coats. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Spring models all week. First floor, 15 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber ready to place orders better grade Spring coats; phone for appointment, Farragut 9090.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call Friday and Saturday, 28 West 25th, top floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at girls' coats, sizes 6 to 14 and 13 and 19; snappy styles. 3d floor, 30 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Junior; orders placed immediately on snappy styles. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits all day. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring coats and suits. Call all day. 51 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of coats and suits. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of the better grade, 135 West 27th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; new Spring samples. Room 920, 1,133 Broadway.

COATING VELOURS Wanted. — American and U. S. W. Co., any quantity; cash. Call Farragut 5296.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at juniors', misses' Spring coats. Friday morning, 153 West 27th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats all day. 19-21 West 24th St., sixth floor.

COATS Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring coats; also silk coats. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing order; cheaper kind. 106 West 32d, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber looking for Spring coats. Call at 22 W. 32d, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring models; snappy styles. 26 West 23th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Fur trimmed, any quantity; must be cheap. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spring, ladies', juniors'. 104 West 27th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted. — Call after 3:30, 5th floor, 151 West 26th St.

CORDUROY Wanted. — White, wale. Elite Suit Co., 40 West 20th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces flesh eagle 684 quality, $1 yard. Stuyvesant 2770.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on all kinds of silk dresses, new Spring styles only; bring your own samples. Call 32 West 18th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on all kinds of silk dresses, new Spring styles only; bring your own samples. Call 7 West 31st St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash, jobs, any quantity serge, silk or jersey dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th. Greeley 3940.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring silk serge dresses. Show samples after 1 o'clock. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring line dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job, spot cash. 39 West 32d, Room 703. Madison Square 4738.

GEORGETTE CREPE Wanted.—Heavy quality, for cash; white and flesh; after 11, at 1,123 Broadway, Room 208.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Big quantity, at a price. Feinberg Bros., 22 West 15th.

JEANS Wanted.—Lonsdale; will buy fifty cases at a price for cash. College Blouse Co., 6 West 22d St.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal, 36. K 171 Times.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 15020, K 544, 11050, 0330, all colors; quantities no object, for cash. Farr. 9090.

MIDDY BLOUSES Wanted.—Jobber open 1,000 dozen Spring styles; immediate delivery; call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

OVERCOATINGS AND MACKINAWS Wanted.—For spot cash. Spitz, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

PAISLEYS AND FANCY TUSSAHS Wanted. Farragut 677.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of ¾ suitings and Mackinaw cloth. Call 4715 Spring.

POPLINS, SERGES Wanted.—30610, 104, 54289, 99; quantity; spot cash. Gram. 440.

POPLINS Wanted.—American and others, for cash. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104; also other qualities of Whitman's and Amoskeag serges wanted. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6511.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, U. S. 235, 838, 388, Amoskeag 7614, 7301; will pay spot cash; any quantity, Farragut 5750.

SERGES Wanted.—Open quantity of Juillard's 54289 and Whitman's 104. Phone between eleven and one, Mad. Sq. 2257.

SERGES, Poplins, Pora Twill Wanted.—All shades, lowest prices for cash. Call with samples. Max Lesser, 56 East 13th.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 104, quantity for cash. Farr. 3042. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds French serge; spot cash. Audubon 5006.

SERGES Wanted.—2,850 Stevens, 1,210 Whitman's. Chel. 1286.

SHEPARD CHECKS Wanted, (cotton;) also American 6709½ poplin. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Am in the market for all shades. J. Heit & Sons, 60 Madison Av.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looked at by jobber. Call with samples, 15-17 West 21st St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, all week. 22 West 26th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Wardrobe, 54 inches, at price. Farr. 3042. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—American K544 or 13,044; also sol satin and peco or Peerless plush; will buy for cash. Market Cloak Co., 108 Grand St. Canal 9475.

VELOUR Wanted.—Will buy heavy weight coating velours or similar cloths; pay spot cash, any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 3204.

VELOURS Wanted.—American K 544 and 13009; also 90610 poplin; pay cash. Telephone Farragut 2770.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight taupe, Burgundy, brown, black, at price. Farragut 594.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11060, or similar cloth; will pay cash. Farragut 616.

VELOURS and Kerseys Wanted.—Heavy and light American, all colors. Stuyvesant 8340.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 11,050 all shades, for cash. Far. 9072.

VELOUR Wanted.—11060 and 544; spot cash. Gramercy 1990.

WOOL VELOUR Wanted. — American and Kersey; will buy any quantity, all colors, for spot cash. Chelsea 7038.

Contracts Wanted.

MILITARY NOVELTIES. — Contractor of money-belt kits and kindred lines would like to hear from manufacturers and jobbers. K 337 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATH ROBES AND PAJAMAS for men, ladies, and children, for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 W. 16th St.

COATS.—Pom-poms, Bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracordas, &c., plain, fur-trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed burella, pom poms, full lined and interlined, $7.25 net, to close out; excellent values; first come first served. Savoy Cloak Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Sacrificing infants', intermediates', and children's at very low prices for sale purposes; our Spring line for jobbers ready. M. Schlamsky & Co., 117 Prince St.

COATS, children's; best lot ever offered; sizes, 3 to 6, fine materials, at $1.50. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—3,000 at sacrifice prices; don't fail to see our velour coats with large mole collar at $6.75. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out; off price; better kinds; also velvetine suits. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS.—Closing out stock of better grade coats, fur trimmed, at a sacrifice. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring line of infants' and children's now ready; jobbers only. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS to close out, velours, broadcloths, fur-trimmed; all shades. M. & D. Rubin, 34 West 17th. Chelsea 956.

COATS.—350 coats from $16.50 to $32.50, to close out; also suits. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

COATS. — For immediate delivery, assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS, plushes, cloths; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and juniors'; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—To close out, ladies', juniors', and children's. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Closing out fur-trimmed, half-lined coats, $5.00-$8.75. Korostoff, 36 W. 20th.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses', sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobs to close out; right prices. Charles Cohen, 113 West 17th St.

COATS.—To close out; ladies', juniors', and children's. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour coats at $10.75. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Closing out Winter coats at $4.25. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—300 velour coats to close out. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed, to close out. Maidoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS.—500 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 W. 20th.

CORDUHOYS.—Openhym 557, white, taupe, rose, 27-inch; cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Children's; serges, corduroys, ginghams; 2 to 6, 6 to 14; close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—To close out, in serges, jerseys, and silks. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—150 high class party frocks to close out at a price. Arnold Costume Co., 126 West 22d. Chelsea 1039.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES, SERGES, from $7.50 up; close out cheap. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Half wool, serge; close out; cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

FURS.—Red fox scarfs to close out, and others. B. Berger, 100 West 28th St., first floor.

GEORGETTES, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

GEORGETTE WAISTS; close out. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 3186.

KERSEYS.—No 15020, taupe. Madison Sq. 2900.

KNITTING WOOL.—Mill can deliver woolen yarns ranging from $1.25 to $2.25 per pound in gray and khaki; large quantities only. K 325 Times Downtown.

MIDDIES.—Spring line of 3 in 1 middy blouses and new smocks ready. William Freedman, 814 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

OXFORD WOOLEN KNITTING YARN, four ply, coarse, strong; bulky for warm garments; prompt deliveries. Mayflower, Mad. Square 9380.

OXFORD and khaki woolen, Red Cross knitting yarn, three ply; prompt deliveries; dealers supplied. Mayflower, Mad. Square 9380.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 1305; 36 inches; half wool. Farragut 3960.

PLUSHES.—Dobson 1164, 20 pieces; Bluette mentheol crushed plush, very rich sheen; also 25 pieces ⅝ cheviot. Wechsler, Farr. 9811.

RAIN CAPES.—Girls' blue sateen, any quantity, $12 a dozen; immediate delivery. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,418 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 1321.

RUBBERIZED PIECE GOODS of assorted raincoat materials to close out. Call Sukloff, 1,015 Myrtle Av., Williamsburg 1907, Brooklyn.

SATIN.—10 pieces, gold color, 36, regular price $1.05, to close at 80c. Gramercy 3876.

SERGE.—25 pieces navy Botany serge, 13190, at $2.12½. Please wire John Ainsfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES.—3,200 Giltert, 100 pieces navy and 4040, 300 pieces all colors. Chel. 1206.

SERGES and poplins 2899, Gera mills; all shades; below mill price. Gram. 4787.

SILKS.—Plain and fancy taffetas, colors and blacks, beautiful combinations, exceptional values; peau de Cygne at 62½c, in full line of colors. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

SILK UNDERWEAR, camisoles and envelope chemises; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 3186.

SILK AND SATIN RIBBONS, 13,000 yards; job lot; for millinery, badges, hat bands. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Evening shades, chiffon, taffeta, to close out below market price. Madison Square 3867.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

STRAW HATS.—500 dozen imported Yeddo straw hats, different heights. Samples 24 State St. Chas. D. Stone & Co. Phone Broad 2323.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS: will close at a price. Huestone & Schingelhayn, 112 West 30th.

SUITS.—Spring line ready for jobbers; poplin and serge, $5.75 up. Excello, 142 W. 24th.

VELOUR DU NORD, American velour, 15020, 13046; botany broadcloth 315. Chelsea 6358.

VELOUR DU NORD, Salts, quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELVET.—Have Salt's velvet, F00, 51-inch black, $2.50. Phone 4297 Greeley.

VELVETEENS, corduroys, imported, domestic, all colors, all widths; low prices. T 200 Times.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS, Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

WOOLEN GLOVES, puttees, half hose; army standards; wholesale only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mfrs., 343 Broadway.

YARN.—Khaki and gray, prompt delivery, any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 15 East 22d.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On silk dresses. Call between 12 and 4 P. M., with samples, 27 West 30th, 1st floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk dresses bring samples. 22 West 19th, 6th floor.

MANUFACTURER wanted to take contracts for uniform and trench coats. K 331 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Contractor on voile waists. Call immediately. M. Weidman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

Help Wanted.

MILLINERS Wanted.—Experienced milliners; only those accustomed to highest class work. Burby, 714 Fifth Av.

SALESMEN on silk underwear for Southern, Eastern, and Middle West territories; complete Spring line, popular priced; commission basis; excellent opportunity. Valentine, 113 West 29th St.

SALESMAN to sell medium-priced dresses; good opportunity for right party; salary or commission. K 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Coats and suits. New York City; salary or commission. S. Lasher, 122 West 29th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .5¼@6% p. c. for the best names
Wednesday, " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Silk Hose Situation.

Reports from the local hosiery trade indicate that silk half hose for men is not very much in demand from retail buyers. Several contributory causes are mentioned. Among them is the economy wave which is sweeping over the country, though the sudden popularity of woolen socks is thought by some to have been the chief cause. Women's silk hose, on the other hand, is very actively bought, and available supplies are said to be insufficient to meet the demand. Buyers seeking immediate delivery are apparently having difficulty in getting their requirements, and seem willing when they find small lots here and there to pay well for them.

War Toys in Demand.

There is reported to be a great demand for "machine guns" this year from others in this country besides Uncle Sam. Children the country over, imbued with the war spirit which obtains throughout the world, are said to have manifested unusual interest in the various toy machine guns which have been ingeniously constructed to "shoot" as rapidly as the crank handle is turned. These and other war toys occupy the most prominent places in toyland this year, and manufacturers report having sold a larger number than in any previous season. Retailers in many cases, it is said, have already been seeking additional supplies in these lines, having underestimated the extent of the war toy craze which has developed.

Leather Market Firm.

The leather market in this city continues quiet, with prices drifting toward higher levels. Particularly is this true in the better grades, where earlier delivery than five or six weeks from now is said to be out of the question. In the lower grades, however, the supply is said to be more abundant, and there have been a few cases of price shaving to get business. But this has been done only where the orders in question were of small amounts, and is not looked upon in the trade as being the forerunner of a general decline. It is expected that, with renewed buying activity of any proportions, prices will stiffen and tend generally toward much higher levels. Kid skins of all grades are firmer, and glazed kid has regained practically all of its recent losses.

Dress Goods Men Not Worried.

The movement looking to the conservation of the country's supply of wool by reducing the yardage per garment is not worrying the wholesale dress goods men any. With many mills showing 50 to 60 per cent. of their loomage engaged in work for the Government—some of them are said to show as high as 80 per cent. so engaged—it is said that the production of woolen fabrics for civilian use will be so restricted that there will be no difficulty in disposing of it. So far as retail buyers are concerned, it is predicted that they will find late 1918 a crucial time when it comes to getting goods. This year they may be had by paying the prices asked, but late next year, it is predicted, there will be a different story to tell.

Handkerchief Business Brisk.

One of the most active lines of dry goods at wholesale at the present time is handkerchiefs. In spite of the large early purchases of goods meant for Christmas presents for American soldiers now on the other side, large khaki handkerchiefs continue active factors in the business being done. Twenty-seven inch goods of this kind especially are favored. A big demand also is reported for men's large white cotton handkerchiefs. Most kinds of goods are scarce, particularly the so-called popular-priced lines. Linen handkerchiefs generally are hard to get, the difficulty in obtaining them being exactly in reverse proportion to the cost. In other words, the cheaper they are, the harder they are to get. Colored novelties galore are selling freely. No small part of stocks in certain quarters of the market are the products of Japanese makers of silk and cotton handkerchiefs.

It May Do Some Good.

The upset conditions in the export trade in dry goods now said to result from the publication of the blacklist of enemy firms in Latin-American countries may be an ill wind that will blow the American trade good after all. According to one of the best-known export men in the business, it furnishes a clinching argument in favor of the establishment of branch offices, or at least American resident agents, in the markets it is hoped to cultivate. Action of this kind will be necessary after the war, the exporter in question holds, if American houses are to keep their trade in the face of the desperate efforts the Germans will make to recover lost ground. With the publication of the blacklist, which, he says, practically lays Germany's trade cards on the table, the export trade of this country should at once take steps to safeguard their interests by extending their own organizations wherever possible.

Paper Market Inactive.

With the absence of any strong buying movement, prices in the local paper market continue rather weak. Bond paper, which two months ago was quoted around 12 cents, has receded to 8 cents a pound, and there is said to be not much moving at that figure. Very much the same situation obtains in manilla wrapping paper, both in rolls and in sheets. From a high record of 9 cents a pound in the early part of the year, it has constantly declined until now sales are being made around 4 cents, though the quoted price is 4½ cents. One very important factor in bringing on the present situation is said to be the falling off in demand from South America, and, in cases where orders were actually placed, the impossibility of getting export licenses in many cases for more than 50 per cent. of the order. However, it is said that domestic buyers will have to come to market, and that when they do prices will take a very decided turn upward.

How Returns Are Kept Down.

Realizing that goods sent C. O. D. are a prolific source of returns, a well-known millinery buyer has taken two steps to curb them. First of all, he has impressed on his clerks that selling goods C. O. D. is not selling them at all in most cases, but merely padding one day's "book" at the expense of the next. His second step was to refuse the sending of C. O. D. goods without his "O. K." or that of the section manager on the sales slip. Whenever possible, the customer ordering the C. O. D. delivery is tactfully asked, though not in so many words, whether there is an honest intention of keeping the goods or not. This, it is asserted, puts a moral obligation on the customer that is directly reflected in the decreased returns in the department in question.

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

Snap was lacking in the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday. So far as printcloths were concerned, the feature of the day's business was the sale of some Eastern 39-inch 80 squares at 16¼ cents. Bids of 13¾ cents for spot 39-inch 68-72s were refused, and the same thing was true of bids of 13⅞ cents. Attempts to get spot deliveries of 38½ inch 64-60s from first hands under 12 cents also failed. Sheetings were very firmly held, and the bag makers who wanted prompt deliveries had to pay a neat price for them. Spot business, for instance, was done on 40-inch 3.70s at 15¼ cents, with similar deliveries of 40-inch 2.85s disposed of at 20 cents. The latter goods also sold on late contracts at half a cent less. For nearby 48-square, four-yard sheetings 14¼ cents was again paid. Spot printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	16¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	12c
39-inch, 72-76s	15¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	14c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10½c
39-inch, 56-44s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¾c	27-inch, 61-60s	*8¾c

*Asked.

Says Linens Will Stay High.

The ending of the war will not have any great effect on reducing the prices of linens, according to opinions expressed in the local dry goods trade, not with the first few years following it. Some factors in the trade go so far as to say that these goods will never again be as cheap as they were in 1913 and in the months of 1914 that preceded the outbreak of hostilities. With the great bulk of the world's production of linens confined to Ireland, Scotland, and Germany the consumers of the world will naturally continue dependent on those countries for supplies. Every one of them, it is asserted, will be affected for a long time after the war by the scarcity of mill workers, the high wages that will have to be paid, and the continued high cost of flax. With Belgium and Russia supplying a large part of the flax, it is said to be obvious that limited supplies and high prices must prevail for a long time to come.

SUE BROKERS IN MINE DEAL.

Stockholders Seek to Recover from H. A. Willis & Co.

Harvey A. Willis and Waldo R. Gibbons, brokers doing business as Harvey A. Willis & Co., were sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $31,445 paid to them for stock of the Joseveg-Kennecott Copper Company on the ground that they were guilty of fraudulent representations in the sale of the stock. The plaintiff is George R. Hamilton, who sues in behalf of six stockholders. Margaret H. Bedell has the largest claim, $16,000, while George B. Terrell alleges that he paid $6,000. On the ground that Gibbons is a resident of Bayonne, N. J., Supreme Court Justice Giegerich granted an attachment for the amount of the suit against his property.

The complaint alleges that the defendants undertook to sell 500,000 of the 2,500,000 shares of stock in the copper company, which has its main office in Seattle and its mining property in Alaska. The plaintiff says the stockholders were induced to buy on representations that the company had 1,600,000 pounds of copper ore ready for shipment.

The complaint alleges that William H. Seagrave, consulting engineer and general manager of the property, stated on Aug. 16 last that the present value of the property is "entirely prospective," and that no ore of shipping grade had been blocked out.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendants sold $346,244 of the stock, and that no money was used to develop the mining property.

Ex-Surrogate Beckett Left $150,000.

The will of ex-Surrogate Charles Henry Beckett, disposing of an estate estimated at more than $150,000, was filed for probate yesterday. Surrogate Beckett, who died Nov. 29 last at 308 West Eighty-eighth Street, gave $15,000 each and the residuary estate to his wife, Mrs. Estelle J. Beckett, and daughter Marion. The principal of the trust fund goes to Mrs. Wilhelmina N. Tuttle, a sister-in-law, who also gets $15,000 outright. Mrs. Harriet N. Austin, also a sister-in-law, receives $1,000. Jessie C. Frazor and John C. Osborne, employes, receive $750 and $500, respectively.

Relatives Get Mrs. Rhodes's Estate.

Under the will of Caroline A. Rhodes, wife of Bradford Rhodes, a banker of Scarsdale, filed yesterday at White Plains, her $200,000 estate is divided among relatives. One sister, Kate Helena Belcher, g

December Investment Suggestions

Our current general circular contains a carefully selected and well diversified list of high-grade bonds available at attractive prices.

This circular and our comparison of January and current bond prices will be of interest to you if you are contemplating an investment.

Send for December circular and Price Comparison AG-147

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

New Income Tax Law

With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

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In addition to being a direct obligation of the city these bonds are secured by a first lien upon the net earnings of the wharf and terminal properties. A cumulative sinking fund is also provided.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction Following Wednesday's Spurt—Efforts Making for Conservation of Capital for War.

The exuberance with which Wall Street closed the session on the Stock Exchange Wednesday was in evidence at the opening yesterday, but was quickly dissipated before long, as the Interstate Commerce Commission's recommendations were thoughtfully considered. The banking community was greatly disappointed at the failure of the public to follow up the early advance, believing that Congress will take early action to carry out the Railroad Board's proposals. There seems to be no difference of opinion on the merits of the Commission's advocacy of a suspension of laws which today stand as a barrier to the pooling of railroad systems for more efficient operation. The need for Government financial aid is the subject of argument, many people maintaining that if the authorities approve proper rate increases and give the managers greater freedom in the unification of facilities the confidence of investors may be restored. On the other hand, it is said by leading bankers that it is imperative that the Government should extend financial aid, at least until the investment market again offers opportunity for corporate borrowing.

In most cases the best prices in yesterday's session were those made at the opening. After that business rapidly diminished in quantity, and recessions became the rule, resulting in an irregular closing, with most of the rails showing declines. At the same time there was manifest a marked improvement in sentiment over the future of the railroads, and talk was heard of approaching financing of their needs on a larger scale than has been possible since the declaration of war by this country. Investment dealers have found that by marking prices down to meet the yield on established issues new securities can be placed even under present unfavorable conditions, although no attempt has been made so far to find a market for large offerings. The bond market has shown a slightly firmer tone, and there was a fairly good demand yesterday for municipals. The prospects favor further improvement as the end of the year approaches.

Great emphasis is being laid upon the need for keener discrimination on the part of the public in the use of its surplus funds. Through preachments along the line of the British doctrines of "Goods and service," an organized effort is being made to reduce the consumption of unnecessary articles, not so much to free the money so spent for investment in Government securities as to relieve the nation from some of the competition with which it is now struggling in trying to get extraordinary war needs supplied while the individual persists in exercising his right to consume the output of labor in other forms. Mr. Vanderlip stated yesterday that, although the Government had planned to spend a billion dollars in each of the last three months of this year, it had been able to use only about half this amount in October and November because of its inability to get needed supplies manufactured. They have learned the lesson of thrift and self denial in Europe, but so far it has not been assimilated in this country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	3½	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	5½@5¾
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days	5½@5¾
Four months	5¼@5½	Four months	5½@5¾
Five months	5¼@5½	Five months	5½@5¾
Six months	5¼@5½	Six months	5½@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers, 60 to 90 days	3¾@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.			
30 to 60 days	5		
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾		
Other Names.			
4 to 6 months	5¾		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cable	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅝	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.50	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	12.75	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¼	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.73⅜	5.71½
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	107.00	100.25
Shanghai	100.00	99.75
19.295 Greece	19 40	19.45
40.10 Holland	44.00	44.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823 Italy	8.20	8.25
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.25
Yokohama	52.00	52.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.80 Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.00	33.50
Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
Christiania	32.50	33.00
19.295 Spain	23.98	24.00
South America—		
Rio	26.50	26.60
32.42 Buenos Aires	46.50	46.60
42.44 Switzerland	4.33½	4.31½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $616,309,470; balance, $69,445,455; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,453,175; Federal Reserve credit balance, $55,291,437.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d, unchanged; in New York, 85¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 65¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$5,503,809	$74,990,919
Ord. int. rev.	11,761,032	279,780,121
Income tax	962,221	91,731,105
Miscellaneous	1,946,256	
Total receipts	17,193,339	479,871,618
Excess of ord. dis. over ord. receipts	77,542,724	1,424,612,177
Excess of total dis. over total receipts	380,295,056	1,660,195,240
Expenditures	94,936,044	1,904,483,796

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£377,000
Circulation increased	451,000
Bullion increased	1,028,313
Other securities increased	457,000
Other deposits increased	12,595,000
Public deposits decreased	5,008,000
Notes reserve increased	428,000
Government securities increased	7,098,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.74 per cent.; last week it was 19.40 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	2,902,000
Silver in hand increased	655,000
Notes in circulation increased	220,886,000
Treasury deposits increased	14,586,000
General deposits increased	17,401,000
Bills discounted decreased	39,106,000
Advances increased	25,394,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	447,833	1,399,652	654,972
Year to date	174,056,249	209,617,934	163,983,011

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
To	10¼	100	Advance Rumely	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
2¼	2½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
2½	2¾	900	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	18¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
71	72	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72	72	72	72	+1½
11	90	27	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70¾	71¾	70¾	46	..
42	46	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	46	46	46	46	..
96	96½	200	Am. Banknote pf.	34½	34½	33⅝	34¼	..
65½	66	1,000	Am. Can	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
24½	25	1,000	Am. Can. pf.	67	67	65¾	65¾	— 1⅜
12	12½	400	Am. Car & Fdry	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
10¾	11	100	Am. Cotton Oil	12¾	12¾	12	12	..
53	55	400	Am. H. & Leather	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	500	Am. H. & Leather pf.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
69¾	70¾	1,900	Am. Ice	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
72	73⅝	2,800	Am. Ice. pf.	57	57¾	57	57	— ⅛
100¼	101½	200	Am. International	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
90	100	400	Am. Linseed	163	165	163	165	+ ½
53¾	55	600	Am. Linseed pf.	43	43¼	43	42	— ⅛
57	57½	6,500	Am. Locomotive	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
103¾	103⅞	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	57	57	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
161	163	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
42⅜	43¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
43⅞	44⅞	5,700	Am. Snuff. & Ref.	82	82	82	82	..
55⅞	56½	2,600	Am. Snuff pf.	95	96	93½	93½	— 1
82¾	83	100	Am. Steel Foundries	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
80	82	100	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	54	55¾	54	54	— 1½
8¼	8¾	200	Am. Sugar	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
92	93	400	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115	— ⅝
94	96½	2,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	48¾	49½	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
54	54¾	5,300	Am. Tobacco	56	56¼	56	56	— ⅝
48¼	48¾	300	Am. Tobacco pf.	1	1	1	1	..
53¼	56	1,000	Am. Woolen	76	76	76	76	+1½
1	1¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.	76	76	73¾	74¼	— ½
74	76	58,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	73	75¾	73	74¼	+ ⅜
74¼	74⅝	600	Anaconda Copper	98¾	99⅝	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
98¾	98⅞	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	44⅛	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
111¼	112¼	2,100	Atl., Birm. & At. pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
16½	17¼	500	At. Coast Line	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
33	36	2,300	At. Gulf & West I.	133¾	133¾	132¾	132¾	— 1⅛
130¾	132	2,100	At., Gulf & West I. pf.	123	123	123	123	— ⅛
30	31	100	Baldwin Loco.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
45	46	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
62¼	62¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	47	47¾	47	47	— ⅛
100	105	50	Batopilas Mining	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
210	231	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
47½	48½	3,500	Bethlehem Steel cl. B	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
46	48	6,000	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	84	85	84	84	— ½
29⅝	31½	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
82	86	2,500	Brklyn Rapid Tran. pf.	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
83	88	700	Brooklyn Union Gas	88	89	88	88	— ⅛
32¾	33	100	Brunswick Terminal	13	13	13	13	..
95¾	96	11,100	Buffalo, R. & P.	51¾	52¼	51¾	52	+ ⅛
174	..	1,800	Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	90	90	90	90	..
122¾	123¾	200	Burns Bros.	116	116	116	116	— 1
87¾	87¼	100	Burns Bros. pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
68	70	2,300	Butte & Superior	91¼	92	91¼	91¾	+ ⅛
90¼	92	1,800	Butte & Superior pf.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
20¼	21	200	Butte Copper & Zinc	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
38¼	39	1,300	Butte Copper & Zinc pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
6	7	500	Cal. & Arizona	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
36	38¼	100	Cal. & Hecla	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
84	85	100	California Packing	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
21¼	23½	100	Callumet & Arizona	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
40	41	806	Canadian Pacific	134	134	134	134	— ⅛
22¼	24	200	Can. Car & Fdry. pf.	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
36	37	2,100	Can. Car & Fdry. pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
117	118	2,400	Cerro de Pasco	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
110	110	100	Chandler Motor	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
80	84	6,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
36	37	500	Chi. & Alton	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
41	42	5,000	Chi. & Alton pf.	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
14	15	100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
46	47	100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
30	32	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
47¾	48	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
30	33	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
83½	84	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	77	85¾	77	84¼	— ⅛
25	28	2,300	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
23½	24½	1,000	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
45	45½	500	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
38¼	38½	3,400	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	44½	45¼	44½	44½	— ⅛
15¾	15¾	6,000	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
47	48	200	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
43¾	44	8,600	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
12¾	13	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
135	138	2,100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
132¾	132¾	1,000	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
14½	15	1,000	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	50¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
45½	46	2,200	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
60¾	61¼	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
71	71	6,400	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
87¾	88	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
70¾	70¾	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
106½	107	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
51	51	500	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
96¼	96¾	45	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
45	45	90	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
108¾	108¾	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	19¾	19¾	19	19	+1⅛
78½	78½	12	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	136	136	136	136	+1⅛
50	50	50	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
8¼	9	40	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
41¾	41¾	200	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
20¾	20¾	300	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
13¾	13¾	1,000	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
14¾	14¾	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
81	81	200	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
37¾	37¾	500	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	10¾	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
57	57	1,600	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
10¾	10¾	50	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
36¼	36¼	1,300	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
18¾	19	3,300	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.23	57.60	57.76	— .47
25 industrials	69.56	68.29	68.65	— .58
50 stocks	63.92	62.94	63.19	— .53

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 6	63.92	62.94	63.19	— .53
Dec. 5	63.96	61.62	63.72	+1.26
Dec. 4	63.85	62.33	62.46	—1.13
Dec. 3	64.10	63.42	63.59	+ .52
Dec. 1	64.18	63.09	64.11	+ .59
Nov. 30	64.26	63.40	64.02	— .59
Nov. 29	Holiday.			

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec.	High.		Low.		Last.
1917	64.18	Dec. 1	61.09	Dec. 5	63.19
1916	99.26	Dec. 4	83.88	Dec. 21	88.23
1915	91.40	Dec. 7	58.55	Dec. 2	91.50
1914	63.21	Dec. 1	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.06
1912	82.04	Dec. 2	72.24	Dec. 18	78.20
1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	60.42	Nov. 8	63.19
†1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	97.80

Full Years.

1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	65.09	June 10	68.06
1912	83.62	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Dec. 6	76.85	+.09	Nov. 28	77.58 —.06
Dec. 5	76.76	—.22	Nov. 27	77.44 +.13
Dec. 4	76.98	+.06	Nov. 24	77.31 +.16
Dec. 3	76.92	—.17	Nov. 23	77.15 +.02
Dec. 1	77.09	—.06	Nov. 22	77.13 +.07
Nov. 30	77.15	—.23	Nov. 21	77.06 +.19
Nov. 29	Holiday		Nov. 20	

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	88.48	Jan. 26	76.72	Nov. 17	76.85
†1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	89.05

Full Years.

1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 18	86.34
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Disappointment Over Stocks' Action.

Wall Street's over-night survey of the Interstate Commerce Commission's suggestion to Congress about the railroads resulted in a decline of stock prices which was disappointing to many persons other than speculators who bought amid Wednesday's enthusiasm. There were bankers and bond men who believed when they went down to business that a continuation of Wednesday's buying movement was justified by the news from Washington. They held that a way had been opened for better conditions for the carriers, even though the method to be followed had still to be worked out. When railroad stocks went down instead of up, losing during the day much of their previous day's advance, these men felt that either their judgment or underlying financial phenomena had become distorted or the public had received an impression from the suggestion to Congress which was the opposite of their own.

A Bond Man's Opinion.

"The commission's statement," said one investment dealer, "was especially significant in that it outlined measures which would secure Government protection for railroad securities and check liquidation in stocks and bonds. I had no thought that a big bull movement would be started in the rails, but I did believe, and am still convinced, that the proposal from the commission should renew the confidence of investizing quotations. A bull market is not desired, but means for stopping the constant pressure against prices is very much desired. It is probable that fear that Congress make some radical application of the proposal kept buyers from taking on railroad stocks and bonds."

Guessing Copper Dividends.

An unprofitable occupation these days is to attempt to guess what copper company Directors are going to do about dividends. A few days ago the Kennecott Corporation's quarterly disbursement was reduced in the face of a rather general belief in commission houses that the old rate would be maintained. Yesterday the Utah Copper board continued the former quarterly rate, although many predictions had been heard, covering a period of weeks, that it would be lowered, probably to a $10 per annum level instead of $14. Statisticians dabbling in excess profits tax calculations have sought to show that the Utah company could not conservatively continue the dividend on the current basis and meet the Government's impost. But the rate was continued, and no apology for it came from the management.

City Offers Short Term Bills.

Controller Prendergast will receive sealed bids until noon today for $10,000,000 revenue bills, dated Dec. 7, and maturing March 7. Bids must be made on an interest basis and must be for all or for a portion of the issue. All or none proposals will not be entertained.

City Withdraws Funds.

For the first time since the funds of New York City, on deposit with banks and trust companies, were classified into "active" and "inactive" accounts Milo R. Maltbie, the City Chamberlain, withdrew funds yesterday from the "inactive" accounts. The inactive deposits have ranged from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 and yesterday's checkings amounted to approximately 10 per cent. On the inactive deposits the city is receiving from the banks and trust companies interest at the average rate of more than 3 per cent., while the rate paid on active accounts averages nearly 2½ per cent. The interest rate paid by the banks during the month of November was the highest in the history of Greater New York. City Chamberlain Maltbie found it necessary to draw upon the inactive deposits because of the maturity of certain short term notes. With the sale of a new issue of revenue bills the inactive accounts will be restored, and probably increased.

Increasing Discount Rates.

Local bankers manifested slight interest in the announcement that the discount rates of most Federal Reserve Banks, but exclusive of New York, had been advanced. It was pointed out that a fractional increase in rates was not likely to check "inflation" or even to discourage borrowing. Merchants requiring money for running their business are rarely discouraged from seeking and obtaining the money they need by a slight rise in rates. At the same time, bankers pointed out that the revision of rates was timely and proper for the reason that the Federal Reserve Bank discount level should be adjusted from time to time in order that they harmonize with the general money market quotations. Theoretically, the raising of the rate in other Federal Reserve districts and the maintenance of existing rates in New York, should result in the attraction of loans to this centre, but practically bankers do not look for such shifting to any substantial degree.

Bank of England Reserves.

The proportion of reserves to liabilities of the Bank of England, according to the statement published this morning, is 18.74 per cent., compared with 19.41 per cent. last week, and 21.79 per cent. a year ago. Two years ago it was 24.26, and in 1914 the percentage was 29.87. The decline for the week is explained by the $35,500,000 increase in Government securities, and the $2,255,000 increase in circulation. The statement shows an increase of $22,480,000 in private deposits, and a decrease of $25,540,000 in public deposits.

Dissatisfaction in Railway Co.

As reported at the time, the annual meeting of the New York Railways Company, held last Monday, was signalized by the introduction of a resolution calling upon the Directors to elect officers for the company for the ensuing year who had no connection with other transportation lines in New York City, which was voted down by a small majority against the solid support of the committee representing the 5 per cent. adjustment income bondholders. This dissatisfaction with the Interborough management of the New York Railways had further expression at the first Directors' meeting for organization following the stockholders' meeting, when the five Directors representing the income bondholders nominated John Candler Cobb of Boston for President in opposition to Theodore P. Shonts. They were beaten by a majority of one as had been expected. Mr. Cobb has been a Director of the New York Railways Company for four years, and will, it is presumed, continue to lead the opposition to the Interborough management on the board.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Fair Business in Gilt-Edged Securities and Allied Bonds.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The stock market, though generally quiet today, maintained a good tone, with a fair business in gilt-edged securities and allied bonds. Spanish bonds were leading features on the decline in exchange to 19.65 pesetas to the pound sterling, a new low record. Oil shares were firm, and mining stocks, including Russian, improved.

Money was in larger supply, and discount rates were quiet. There was a good demand for Treasury bills.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 59f 50c for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 21c. Five per cent. loan, 88f.

Quick Sale of Illuminating Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co. and the National City Company announced yesterday that the $4,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds recently bought by them from the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company had been sold. The issue, offered at 90 and interest, was placed in five working days, a result which has attracted considerable attention among investment men, because of the indifferent condition of the bond market.

BUY SEABOARD CERTIFICATES

National City Co. and Guaranty Trust Take $1,200,000 Issue.

The National City Company and the Guaranty Trust Company have purchased $1,200,000 6 per cent. equipment trust certificates, Series 5, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, dated Dec. 1, 1917, and maturing serially June and December, beginning June 1, 1918, and concluding Dec. 1, 1927.

The bankers are offering the issue for subscription on a 6% per cent. basis for the first two maturities, 6¼ per cent. basis for the next six maturities, and 7 per cent. basis for the remaining twelve.

The issue is secured by sixteen Mallet locomotives and ten Santa Fé locomotives, costing $1,718,830, the company having made a cash payment of 30 per cent. The value of the equipment is 58 per cent. more than the average cost price, and therefore, it is pointed out, the entire issue will be less than 45 per cent. of the present value of the equipment.

Prize for Liberty Bond Sales.

The Home Defense League of the 149th Police Precinct (Adams Street, Brooklyn) has the honor of having obtained the largest number of subscribers to the second Liberty Loan. The company has received a prize of a $50 Liberty Loan bond from Alexander M. White, the Special Deputy Police Commissioner.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$4,611,000	$5,388,500	$5,521,000
Year to date	958,044,950	1,084,697,500	872,318,700

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

U S Liberty 3½s

WANTED
25 American Brass
100 American Chicle
25 Borden's Cond. Milk
50 Marlin Arms
50 National Sugar
50 Otis Elevator Com.
100 R. J. Reynolds Teb. Pfd.
100 Weyman-Bruton Pfd.
FOR SALE
25 Amer. Lgt. & Traction
25 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Childs Company
100 Cripple Creek Central Ry.
25 Hercules Powder
25 Ingersoll-Rand
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 Virginian Railway
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Municipal Bonds
Farson, Son & Co.
Send for List.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

BONDS
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Utica

A. A. Housman & Co.
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URGES FEDERAL AID IN RAILWAYS' PLIGHT

James Speyer Tells Chamber of Commerce Time Is Ripe for Effective Relief.

ASSAILS VIEW OF CONGRESS

Irving T. Bush Pleads for Competent Central Authority to Regulate Terminals.

The transportation problem in the war, in relation both to the railroads and the terminal facilities of the country, formed the vital topic for discussion yesterday at the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at which the Japanese financial commission, headed by Baron Tanetaro Megata, were guests of honor.

Irving T. Bush, Chairman of the War Board of the Port of New York, was scheduled to address the Chamber on the terminal problem, but before Mr. Bush was called on to speak James Speyer seized the occasion to bring up the railroad question, with special reference to the recommendations laid before Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various bills dealing with the railroad situation now pending in that body.

"The distress of the railroads has been becoming more and more obvious," Mr. Speyer said, "but even the increase of 15 per cent. has not been granted. Instead, we have the resolution of Representative Sabath calling for Government control of the roads, for the reason, he says, that the roads in 1911 and 1912, and again since then, for political purposes, refused to purchase the equipment now so badly needed.

"I defy that member of Congress from Illinois to prove the correctness of his assertions. I will be charitable and say that this is only another instance of that all-too-common ignorance of true conditions on the part of Congress. The time has come, as a matter of fact, for the United States authorities to take competent and effective measures to relieve the financial distress of the railroads, not only in justice to the millions of holders of securities, but also in the interest of the country at large, and especially with a view to the successful prosecution of the war.

"There seem still to be some people who like to explain the situation as largely due to stock jobbing and the dishonesty of a few men in the past. Mismanagement or wrongdoing should be mercilessly exposed and the guilty punished, but not in a way to make the innocent suffer and let the guilty escape. During the last three or four years, certainly, the present management of the railroads has done nothing to deserve these heavy losses, but it is on them the burden falls."

Mr. Speyer offered a resolution, which was referred to the Executive Committee, favoring the gratification of the chamber at the recomendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission indorsing its view of the situation and urging prompt action upon Congress.

Mr. Bush, in his address, reviewed the causes of congestion at the port of New York. It had first been caused, he said, by the Allies in purchasing goods free on board New York, which had caused merchants and manufacturers to rush their products here in order to get their money, regardless whether or not there were ships to take them away, with the result of choking all the harbor and terminal facilities. Since then, he said, the Allied Traffic Board had dealt with this situation adequately, but since the United States went to war the uncoordinated efforts of various Government departments to get supplies overseas had created serious danger of bringing back the congestion once more.

"Our terminals are capable of handling an enormous amount of export tonnage," Mr. Bush declared, "if they are used as terminals and not as storage yards. It is not enough to regulate the flow of American shipments independently of the allied shipments and ordinary commerce. The control of the movement of all exports must, in my judgment, be placed in the hands of a competent central authority, so that the needs of each component part may receive fair consideration, and the tonnage available may be apportioned to the transport of that part which is most necessary to winning the war.

"This means that some central authority must determine, during the period when ships are lacking, whether the needs of the Allies, of ordinary commerce, or of the American forces come first, or to what degree each must be supplied. If such a board is created and efficiently administered, the terminals of New York, even though susceptible of great improvement, are capable of performing their share in bearing the present burden.

"But the time will come when the construction program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will begin to bring into existence a great new tonnage of ocean freight carriers. We must prepare for this. There are four links in our supply chain, the railroad link, the link of port facilities, and railroads in France, the ocean link, and the seaport terminals through which everything must pass. New York can only do its share. The Atlantic and Gulf ports must be brought into full use to do theirs, otherwise this may be the weakest link in the chain."

Baron Megata spoke briefly, expressing his high opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, and also praising the American financial system.

WORKERS FEAR CONTROL.

See Wane of Their Power if Government Runs the Roads.

It was made plain yesterday that the railway brotherhoods do not want Government operation of the railroads. This is based upon the belief that with the roads under Government control the trainmen would no longer be able to serve summary wage demands, backed up by the retention of their power to strike. The big wage increase which the brotherhoods obtained through the eight-hour fight were obtained by Government action in the enactment of the Adamson law. The new wage demands are under consideration by the Government. But the brotherhoods prefer to remain in the position where they can bring pressure to bear both upon the Government and the railroads.

Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is a member of an advisory committee to the Council of National Defense. The Locomotive Engineer's Journal, the official organ of the engineers, in its issue of Dec. 6, contains the following editorial on the probability of Government operation of roads, objecting to the infringement of the trainmen's "right of contract":

"While this condition (Government control) may come to the American roads, we do not think the employes will be particularly pleased to have their liberty of contract abridged by such a process, though not necessarily harmful while the war lasts. If our Government does as that of England did it will give a bonus to meet increased cost of living, though never enough.

"The new labor demands seem to give the major incentive to the contemplation of Government control by taxing over the roads, but we would much prefer to see the roads join in a pool with a directing head, and leave the employes in full possession of their rights to negotiate for remuneration in harmony with the needs the war has created, which can not be expected when the employes are restricted, as they naturally would be, with service under the Government direct. We hope that will not come, but that a liberal plan may be adopted if any is necessary."

The Railroad Trainman, journal of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in its December issue, argues for the operation of the railroads by railroad men and increases in rates to enable them to meet the rising costs of operation, including granting higher wages.

DECLARE COPPER DIVIDENDS

Porphyry Companies, with One Exception, Vote Regular Amounts.

Directors of the so-called porphyry copper companies voted the quarterly dividends yesterday, making one reduction from former rates. The Utah Copper Company declared the usual payment of $3.50; the Chino Copper Company voted a distribution of $2 a share, compared with $2.50 three months ago, and the Nevada and the Ray Consolidated ordered a payment of $1 a share each, unchanged from the preceding quarter. All the dividends are payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Dec. 14.

The Butte & Superior Mining Company took no action on the dividend, as payments are restrained by court action growing out of litigation brought against the concern recently by the Minerals Separation Company. The Directors have been in the habit of voting on the same day as the Directors of the other companies.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company ordered the usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. and ¾ of 1 per cent. on account of payment in arrears, due Jan. 15. The Utah Consolidated Copper Company has declared a quarterly payment of 50 cents a share, compared with $1 three months ago. The dividend will be paid Dec. 24 to shareholders of record Dec. 12. The Nipissing Mining Company declared an extra of 5 per cent. and the regular distribution of 5 per cent. for the current quarter. The American Snuff Company voted a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, a decrease of 1 per cent. from the payment declared last September. The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared. Both are payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 14.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Allis Chalmers pf...	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	¾	Acc	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Am. Locomotive....	1¾	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan. 21	Jan. 5
Am. Sewer Pipe....	50c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Am. Snuff.....	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Am. Steel Fdries..	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Buff. Gen. Elec....	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Chino Copper.....	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Cluett, P. & Co. pf.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Elec. Storage Batt. com. and pf....	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Hart, Sch. & M. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
New. Consol. Cop...	$1	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Ohio Fuel & Oil Co.	50c	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Pittsbg. Plate Glass com. and pf.....	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do common.....	3	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do pf.....	1¾	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Ray Cons. Copper..	$1	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Sp'field Ry. & L. pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Stutz Motor.....	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Twin City R. T....	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do pf.....	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Utah Copper.....	$3.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Utah Consol.....	50c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 12

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Twenty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $392,700, were chartered today. They include:

Schirr Realty Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., $20,000; C. and C. and A. Schirrmeister, 18 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Southern Latin Trading Corp., Manhattan, moleskin typewriters, $25,000; A. Rihani, J. D. Robinson, G. E. Morris, 68 Nassau St.

Louis Green & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; L. Green, L. Bial, D. Herman, 68 Fort Washington Av.

Indestructible Writing Fluid Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. L. Haas, S. B. Sack, J. B. Ellison, 300 Haven Av.

Photograph Development Corp., Manhattan, $12,000; E. M. Farrington, C. H. Osborne, H. Wagner, 392 Fifth Av.

Maritime Service Corp., Manhattan, insurance, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; G. E. Greenbaum, T. J. Keller, R. M. Stephens, 115 Broadway.

Union Air Craft Co., Manhattan, $20,000; W. A. Callahan, B. Towles, W. E. Winne, 2 Rector St.

Star Hardware Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. May, J. Codos, S. Tabe, 551 West 178th St.

Gluck & Co., Brooklyn, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; V. and C. Biddenkapp, H. Gluck, 129 East 121st St.

Rivea Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $100,000; A. Vosques, A. H. Friedman, H. M. Levin, 5 Beekman St.

Resco Specialty Co., Manhattan, real estate and auto business, $5,000; R. Resco, J. F. Leary, F. Klein, 448 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

W. M. Mfg. Co., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $6,000; M. Sabbir, W. Miller, A. Kobrinets, 2 East 107th St.

New York Swiss Embroidery Works, Manhattan, $10,000; B. Swiryn, M. and F. Frankel, 11 East 15th St.

Rachmovits Paper Box Co., Manhattan, $6,000; S. Rachmovitz, G. Hyman, N. Siegelstein, 240 East 7th St.

Chadwin Tire and Rubber Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Chatowitz, A. and D. Meisler, 226 West 122d St.

Royal Palace Confectionery Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; P. Balaburis, Caterine, B. Goldstein, 406 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Thatford Realty and Improvement Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. S. Akstein, W. Rosenson, H. Simonsen, 1 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

The Committee Publishing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. W. Pennock, Jr., M. A. and R. Fletcher, 507 5th Av.

Newmark-Snyder Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $20,000; J. Snyder, J. and C. Newmark, 3,657 Broadway.

Richard Fittig, Inc., Bronx, make tobacco, $16,000; G. O. Wild, R. and M. Fittig, 2,000 Anthony Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Charles T. Stork & Co.,, Manhattan, 2,000 shares common, no par value, to 3,000 shares; 100 shares preferred stock, par value $100 each, to 200 shares; stated capital from $20,000 to $50,000.

Blanchard & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

Binghamton Dry Goods Co., Binghamton, $20,000 to $100,000.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, $150,000 to $500,000.

Daggett & Ramsdell, Manhattan, $30,000 to $35,000.

Metropolitan Overall Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $10,000.

Peekskill Granite Co., Peekskill, $50,000 to $150,000.

Sember Realty Corp., Manhattan, $3,000 to $30,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

B. F. Keith Syracuse Corp., Millbrook, $750,000 to $250,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Linch & Braunshausen, Manhattan, to Chas. S. Linch, Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Sugar Factories Construction and Equipment Corp., Manhattan.

American Coastwise Trading Corp., Manhattan; William Andrews, in Manhattan.

Van Jan Pudding Powder Co., Buffalo.

Standard Steel Export Corp., Manhattan.

Dayton Improvement Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Benzol Products Co., Solvay.

Anzis & Dworkin Co., Manhattan.

Kay & Kay Woolen Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, Dec. 6.—Charters filed:

Columbian Pharmacy, Inc., Perth Amboy, $25,000; S. H. Rosikowski, A. E. Smith, and T. A. Smith, all of Perth Amboy.

F. W. Bergendahl, Inc., Englewood, confectionery, &c., $10,000; F. W. Bergendahl and D. E. Blankenhorn, both of Englewood, and Eugene Schonher of New York.

Nutley Garage and Machine Works, Inc., $25,000; J. H. MacDonald and T. W. Holderfield of Newark and Nathan Schwartz of Belleville.

L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, department store, $3,000,000; Louis Bamberger and Felix Fuld of South Orange and Edgar S. Bamberger of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 6.—Charters filed: Satan Motor Corp., $1,000,000; Fred Ferai, P. E. Teachout, Rockford, Ill.; C. H. McDermott of Chicago, Ill.

Ethell Ship Corp., $175,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. C. Clancy of Wilmington; Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the American Cotton Oil Company the retiring Directors were re-elected, with the exception of F. M. Peters, who retired and was succeeded by Henry H. Pierce.

The application of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia for admission to the Federal Reserve system has been formally approved.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., $14,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, $11,000,000 6 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $13,000,000 common stock, (to be issued on and after Jan. 7, 1918, in exchange for present outstanding voting trust certificates.)

Orlando H. Harriman was elected Cashier of the Harriman National Bank yesterday, succeeding John A. Noble, who has been elected Vice President of the institution.

William G. Kelso, Jr., has resigned from the National City Company to become associated with Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Joel S. Coffin, Chairman of the Franklin Railway Supply Company, has been elected a Director of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company.

H. A. Kahler & Co. bought yesterday an issue of $400,000 City of Yonkers 6 per cent. bonds, of which $100,000 mature Dec. 1, 1918, and $300,000 on Dec. 1, 1919. The bonds are being offered to yield the buyer 4.40 and 4.70 per cent. basis.

THE COTTON MARKET

Speculative Squeeze in December Contracts Fails—Close Steady, with Prices Up.

Further heavy trade buying in the local cotton market yesterday so revived the spirits of the long traders that a small attempt was made to engineer a purely speculative squeeze of the shorts in December contracts. As it turned out, however, the short interest in December had not yet attained the expected proportions to be ripe for such an attempt. Those who had acquired short lines in the past few days had little difficulty in covering, and the momentary flurry did little more than enliven the session and help slightly in carrying prices up in an otherwise almost stationary market. The close was very steady, with prices up from 5 to 26 points net.

January for a time was sympathetically affected by the flurry in December and sold up to 28.75c, but broke to 27.57c and closed at 28.54c. In the other months business was comparatively quiet, waiting for the census report of ginning, which is due today, and the Government's final crop estimate, to be published next Tuesday afternoon. In the meanwhile prices are being supported by the steadfast determination of Southern holders to keep their cotton from the market until the price suits them. The opening was up from 27 to 32 points yesterday, with many overnight buying orders, induced, apparently, by the Liverpool prices, which showed marked advances. These prices did not hold up long, however, and then came the brief attempt at short squeezing, accompanied by bullish spot news.

As usual, after a rally of this sort, there was a corresponding break in the afternoon, helped along by various bits of bad news from the war, including the Halifax accident. The closing rally did not bring the market quite back to its best position of the morning. Crop estimates, issued during the day, gave the yield at 10,838,000 bales in one case and 11,055,000 in another, while it was reported the ginning report would show 9,708,000 bales to Dec. 1. No exports were reported. Southern spot markets were unchanged, save New Orleans, 50 points lower, and Houston, 15 points higher. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes.
Dec.....	29.13	29.48	28.60	28.75@28.78	29.00
Jan.....	28.40	28.75	28.37	28.54@28.56	28.45
Feb.....				28.29	28.19
March..	28.43	28.47	28.05	28.22@28.25	28.14
April....				27.98	27.92
May.....	28.20	28.20	27.80	27.94@27.95	27.87
June.....				27.69	27.64
July.....	27.84	27.85	27.96	27.62@27.64	27.57
Aug.....				27.30	27.24
Oct.....	26.51	26.56	26.80	26.45@26.50	26.55

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 29.95c for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 400 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 28.38c; Augusta, 28.75c; Little Rock, 29.38c; Savannah, 29½c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts.....	24,140	20,069	26,707
Port stocks.....	1,290,017	.....	1,568,817
New York stocks..	139,820	.....	145,080
Arrivals.....	7,053	.....	8,023
Interior receipts...	38,122	22,462	40,054
Interior shipments.	35,545	22,540	39,034
Exports.....	.....	.....	37,385
Season's exports...	1,756,024	.....	2,583,118

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; good middling 5 points lower at 21.60d. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 6,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 2 points higher. Closed quiet at a net advance of 18 to 20 points. January, 22.45d; February, 22.56d; March, 22.31d; April, 22.48d; May, 22.44d. Manchester: Yarns a fair business doing; cloths hardening.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.05
Alta	.03	Mexican	.05
Andes	.07	Occidental	.90
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.06
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.80
Con. Virginia	.11	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.64½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Goldfield Cons.	.38
Halifax	.10	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.68	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.15	Jumbo Ext	.13
Midway	.04	Kewanas	.03
Mispah	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.03	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.11
Tonopah Ext.	.95	Morning Glory	.11
Tonopah Nevada	4.50	Union Amal.	.06
West End	.61	White Cape	.67
West Tonopah	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.08	Rochester	.06
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.08	United Eastern	3.65

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Granite	41½	44
Doctor	3¾	4	Isabella	8¾	10
Elkton	3¾	4	McKinney	6¾	10
El Paso	15	15¼	Portland	113½	118
Fanny R.	3½	4	U. Gold M.	18½	18¾
Golden C.	104	106	Vindicator	34½	35¼
Gold Sov.	2¼	3			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted as a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.40	5.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	5	5.80	5.20
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.70	6.80
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.00	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.60	5.80
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'53	4½@5	6.30	5.90
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'29	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'38	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.40	5.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.30	5.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Pur.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.00	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	5 @5½	6.40	5.80
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.90	5.20
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.80
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	6.00

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	17	18	Iron Blos.	80	85
B S Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	14	15
Begole	50	75	Jerome V.	50	60
Genesmis	80	90	La Rose	30	40
Bing Min.	9¾	9¾	Majestic	31	35
Best Ely	65	70	Mex Met	27	30
Best & M.	50	52	Mojave T	27	30
Butte & L.	13	15	New Balt.	75	1¼
Butte & S.	25	29	N Y U Bing.	1	50
Bost & Ar.	1	2	Nixon	1¼	1½
Calaveras	1	1¾	N Cornelia	13¾	14
Crown Res.	25	35	New Doug.	1¼	1¾
Con Arizona	1¾	2	Ohio C. & L.	20	22
Cortez	10	20	Onece	25	35
Champ C.	4	5	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Cons.	1¾	2	Pion Con.	50	100
C & B	2	3	Ray Here	3	3½
Earl Eagle	15	20	Rilla	1	3
Fortuna	4	6	S W M	90	1¼
Gold Lake	1	3	S W M	100	1½
Gila C & S	17¾	17¾	Silver Sc	33	34
Houghton	60	80	Victoria M	1¾	2
Homa Oil	90	92	Yukon G'd	1¾	2
Humboldt	60	75			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A statement credited to Food Administrator Hoover, to the effect that America has already exported the surplus of the wheat crop over and above normal demands attracted considerable attention, although it was also stated that the Food Administration will find it necessary to restrict further exports to retain sufficient supplies for home consumption. Receipts at primary points were smaller, while exports were very liberal. Weather conditions were considered favorable for Winter wheat prospects, although temperatures were very low in portions of the Western belt. Advices from Canada said the Saskatchewan yield is officially placed at 130,000,000 bushels which is much larger than generally estimated.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western $1.90 cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market showed a slightly easier tone owing to a feeling of timidity on the part of buyers, who were looking for a reaction after the recent sharp upturn. Larger receipts are still being promised, but so far the movement has not increased as expected. Under these conditions and in absence of a surplus stock to act as a stabilizer, the market is nervous. The December position developed pronounced firmness, with prices back to $1.25 at Chicago, which was the previous high record. Shorts were inclined to cover, and prices were irregular, December net higher, while the other months were unchanged to ¼c lower. In the local cash market kiln-dried yellow corn was quoted at $2.05 cost and freight New York, prompt shipment; Argentine, $2.10@$2.15 free on board cars New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.24½	1.22	1.24½	1.22½	.93¾
January	1.21¼	1.21	1.21¼	1.20¾	.93¾
May	1.19¾	1.19	1.19¾	1.19¾	.93¾

OATS.

The oats market showed a reactionary tendency early under active profit taking and more or less selling in anticipation of a decline after receipts increase. Toward the close a much firmer tone developed on covering, the December position in the West selling at 75¾c, a new high record for the season, 1c above yesterday's, and, while a larger movement was predicted, the railroad situation at large is causing a good deal of uneasiness. The cash situation is strong, standard 2 cars quoted at 74½c; white, 75@75c; No. 3 white, 84@84½c; No. 4 white, 83¼@84c; fancy clipped white, 84½@86c; ordinary clipped wh 2, 83½@84½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75¾	74¼	75¾	75	53¾
May	72½	71¾	72¾	72½	57¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed further strength during the early operations and in some cases prices advanced to the full limit permitted under the new restrictions. Profit-taking sales, however, brought about a partial reaction, although final prices were considerably above the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Friday, 25,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 5,100 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.52	24.39	24.52	24.32	16.07
May	24.87	24.62	24.62	24.37	16.07
Ribs—					
January	25.70	25.42	25.42	25.37	13.92
May	25.70	25.45	25.45	25.37	14.22
Pork—					
December					26.75
January	48.05	47.42	47.45	47.25	26.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the local cottonseed oil market were a trifle larger, total sales being 8,900 barrels. There was a general absence of animation, however, and price changes were irregular, the close being 6 points net higher to 1 point lower. Tenders on December contracts amounted to 300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			18.25@	18.25
December	18.25	18.25	18.25@18.30	18.19
January	18.35	18.35	18.30@18.35	18.31
February			18.42@18.50	18.30
March	18.45	18.45	18.45@18.47	18.40
April			18.40@18.58	18.40
May			19.00@	19.00

SUGAR.

There was no change in the general sugar situation, and while the demand is still in excess of the supply, some little relief is expected through the distribution of the Russian sugar, which was taken over by the Committee, as well as by the various other kinds of sugars now en route for New York. These, however, will not entirely relieve the situation, nor is it expected to be anywhere near normal until the new Cuban crop arrives. No fresh business was reported in raws, but it was said that a small sale of about 1,800 bags had been made to the committee recently, equal to 6.70c for centrifugal. Raw prices were unchanged at 5.69c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.70c for centrifugal 96° test, and 5.82c for fine granulated. Prices for refined were unchanged at 8.25c for fine granulated.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was not particularly active yesterday, but offerings were limited and the tone was firmer, with the close showing a net advance of 10 points. March sold up to 7.45c and July to 7.75c, with the market closing at about the best point. Fresh offers in the cost and freight market ranged from 8.55c to 8.85c for Santos 4s. London credits.

Spot coffee was reported in fair demand, with the market firm on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.06	7.06	7.15@7.18	7.05
January			7.26@7.28	7.17
February			7.35@7.37	7.24
March	7.45	7.41	7.45@7.46	7.34
April			7.52@7.53	7.42
May	7.60	7.60	7.60@7.61	7.49
June			7.68@7.69	7.57
July	7.75	7.70	7.76@7.78	7.66
August			7.84@7.86	7.75
September	7.92	7.84	7.92@7.93	7.83
October			7.99@8.00	7.90

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,016 packages. Trade backed up to a very much larger extent, and after some pressure to sell prices declined 2c on the best grades and 1@2c on the medium qualities. At the lower figures demand is still very slack. Storage creamery, quieter. Ladles and packing stock unsettled and unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 47½@48c; extras, (92 score,) 47c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@46c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 39½@42½c; thirds, 38@39c. Renovated, higher; supers, 54@55c; firsts, 53c; seconds, 47@52c; thirds and poorer, 40@45c; dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; dirties, No 2 and poorer, 32@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 36@38c; imitation creamery, 36@38c; refrigeration, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33½@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 29@30c; nearby whites, 38@42c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@70c; ord

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VANDERLIP DEFENDS FINANCING OF WAR

Tells Life Insurance Presidents That Paper Money Issues Would Lead to Disaster.

LABOR THE GREATEST NEED

Billions Appropriated Must Be Spent in Workshops for Equipment of Armed Forces, He Says.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the United States Government's War Savings Committee, speaking on behalf of the Government to the members of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at their national convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday, made answer to all those critics of the Government's financial policy who would have the war financed by issuance of paper money rather than by loans, and to those critics of Congress who charge that the war appropriations of $1,000,000,000 a month by the last session were extravagant. He also said that cost what billions it may, the war will bring recompense in full to the nation through teaching lessons of thrift it needed to learn, and through unifying the country.

Mr. Vanderlip also decried the plea of "business as usual," and said that the people of the country had to learn an economy of which they were far from realizing. He declared that to finance the war by the issuance of paper money, to "finance the war by the printing press," would bring financial disaster. As to the allegation that too much had been appropriated, he replied that too much had not been appropriated, but the money had not been all expended because industrial America had not undertaken its war duties as fully as it should, and, therefore, it was possible to expend only one-half of the billion dollars a month provided.

He began his address at the afternoon session by saying that the nation owed to the life insurance companies a lasting debt because they had done so much to teach thrift and saving to the people of the country. He quoted the President as saying that one of the beneficial effects of the war upon America would be the teaching of thrift. Then turning to the problems with which he is aiding the Government to deal, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"The size of the task that we are engaged in is measured in most of our minds by dollars. We have seen Congress appropriate $19,000,000,000. We have seen the Treasury successfully offer to the public billions of dollars of new securities. But the real problem is not dollars. The real problem is things, manufactured things. That is what we have got to have to support the army—$19,000,000,000 worth of things out of our workshops. This is a war of workshops to an extent never before in any struggle before, a war of equipment, equipment in the air, equipment on the sea, equipment in every sort of mechanical and chemical device for destruction. And the measure of our strength, the measure of the force of the blow we are going to be able to strike, will be measured by the amount the workshops can produce for the purposes of the Government.

The Meaning of War Costs.

"Now, $19,000,000,000 is a sum so huge that none of us can really comprehend what it means. All the money the Government ever spent from the first day of its foundation down to the beginning of this year, during all the wars and all the times of peace, footed only $28,000,000,000.

"We are demanding from labor and from workshops a substantial part of $19,000,000,000 production in twelve months. The obvious conclusion that one must at once draw from those figures is that the workshops must be at once released, labor must be released from making all the things it has been making for our comfort, for our pleasure, for our luxuries, and be freed for the work that the Government wants done.

"That is why we have got to have the greatest lesson in economy that was ever taught a people—because there is not labor, there are not shops, there is not material enough to produce this huge amount of things unless every one of us, men, women, and children, rich and poor, feels the responsibility that lies on his or her shoulders for a personal economy that will release labor and material for the use of the Government. I believe that the campaign that we are inaugurating, if it can be brought, as I think it will be, sharply to the attention of the whole people, will result not only in the freeing of labor and material sufficient for Government needs, but will result in something else that will leave its stamp upon the nation more permanent than the horrible effects of war. It will leave a stamp on national character, and it will help to do what you have been helping to do, form habits of thrift in the whole people. And the greatness of a nation is measured by the character of the people. So we have got an opportunity to make a great contribution to the nation, to the future, great recompense for the losses that are facing us."

Paper Money Financing.

Mr. Vanderlip said that by war saving certificates it was hoped to raise $2,000,000,000. Then, turning to the question of the dangers of inflation of the currency by issuing paper money, he said:

"Raising money by borrowing, by making sacrifices, by economy, by foregoing the things that we have been used to having, is a painful task. We are going to bear some of us, at times, of that method. I have hardly a day go by that in my mail there does not come the suggestion—usually the man thinks he has got an original thought—of some way of financing this war, not by sacrifice, but by evasion, by recognizing that the war must be fought by current effort, but by financing it with the printing press—some form of paper money.

"Now it isn't the medium of exchange that the Government wants; it isn't the means of making payments that the Government wants. It wants labor; it wants material, it wants that co-ordination of industry that will produce the things that it needs. All history shows the disaster that follows in the train of paper money issues, but I believe all history has no example of what would follow in the way of disaster of an unredeemable paper issue today, and the particular disaster that I discern is one that you, as holders of securities, are especially interested in. Never before, when there was a war, was there an inflation of currency through paper money issues, did we have a corporate situation anything similar to the one we have today—that is, the outstanding of billions of corporate securities issued by public service corporations, whose outgo would be inflated, but whose income is fixed either by contract or by Government regulation."

In response to a question as to how the insurance companies could help, Mr. Vanderlip suggested that they instruct all their agents to inform people of the nature of war saving certificates, how to buy them, how they are guaranteed against depreciation, and increase in value every month. He said that the insurance men could teach the lesson of personal economy, and the resultant greater industrial production for the Government's needs.

George R. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, who was one of the men who helped draft the bill for Government insurance of soldiers and sailors, urged the insurance men to help the plan as they could, and told them there was no danger to life insurance companies' legitimate rights.

Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan Board discussed the great agricultural problems of the country, and the financial aid that would be needed in the agricultural development that will follow the war. He told of the great task of feeding this country and her allies now thrown upon the farmers, who are short-handed.

Arthur E. Childs, President of the Columbia Life Insurance Company of Boston, Chairman of the convention, discussed the role of the life insurance companies in the greater industrial and economic development after the war. William A. Hutcheson of the Mutual Life Insurance Company said that because of the demands of the Government upon the financial resources of the insurance companies they had been compelled to curtail their supply to farmers, railroads, and industries.

The convention will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

PUTS WAR WORKSHOPS FIRST.

Vanderlip Tells Bankers to Discourage Nonessentials.

Addressing the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday, Frank A. Vanderlip told the 1,000 financial men present that the well-to-do American public must stop encouraging the workshops to produce non-essentials for personal consumption, and that otherwise the nation's army would not be sufficiently equipped to win the war.

"There are three things you can do with a dollar," Mr. Vanderlip told the bankers. "You can hoard it, invest it, or spend it. To hoard a dollar is to make it idle and unemployed. A dollar which is not working is almost as much a drain on society as an idle man. A hoarded dollar at this time of war crisis is a slacker. Still worse, however, is the dollar which is spent for a useless purpose. Such a dollar is an active factor to prevent our winning the war. It is a traitor dollar because the labor of men and women is employed needlessly to make useless things at a time when the Government needs that labor to make things that are essential for our soldiers in winning the war. Every person must, therefore, stop and consider, before spending each dollar, whether the expenditure will contribute to our defeat or will help toward victory. Time is an essential thing in warfare. Our American soldiers need a vast amount of equipment. The equipment for our great army cannot be produced quickly unless the Government has a clear track in every workshop and unless the Government is amply supplied with labor. When you hire a man to produce for you an unnecessary article you are competing with the Government for that man's labor. You are helping to make ineffective the work of our American soldiers. You are paying to make our soldiers inefficient."

The purpose of the meeting was to explain to the bankers the work which the National War Savings Committee is doing and to ask their co-operation in raising $2,000,000,000 through the sale of war savings stamps. William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, who has been made Chairman of the new War Savings Movement's Committee on Trade Organizations, presided. Addresses were made by Frederic W. Allen, director for New York City of the movement, and G. A. Ranney, Vice President of the National Harvester Company, who is Mr. Vanderlip's assistant. The meeting urged the purchase of the stamps as Christmas gifts.

SEEK PAY FOR LOAN SALES.

Bond Men Fear Wall Street Organization Will Become Impaired.

A movement is under way among some of the investment bankers and bond dealers of the financial district to seek remuneration from the Government for their work in floating future war loans. So far the matter has not advanced beyond the informal discussion of ways and means of presenting the case to the Treasury officials, but definite action is looked for soon. The bond men who feel that it would be asking nothing more than fairness to apply for a commission on the Government bonds they sell are understood to have the support of bankers now engaged at Washington on Government tasks.

Practically every investment house downtown lent all their men and organizations for a month on the first Liberty Loan and a similar period on the second loan without a cent of return. The service was given cheerfully as a patriotic endeavor, and the bond men say they would continue the gratuitous work if their incomes from regular channels continued; but the general bond market has shrunk to small proportions, with the result that many firms in the last few weeks have been forced to let salesmen and clerks go because business has been unprofitable, and partnership incomes from sales of investment securities have been greatly reduced.

Bond men who are especially interested in the manner of Government remuneration say that without some return on war loan flotations the Wall Street distributing organization will become badly impaired. They point out that it is to the interest of the United States Treasury to see that measures be taken to keep this organization as nearly intact as possible for the sake of future loans.

While the form which the request to the Treasury Department will take has not been discussed in other than general terms, it is expected that the bond men will ask for a fixed commission on the amount of bonds in new loans which they place and receive payment for, with a time charge for efforts in securing subscriptions for which payment is made to the Government through other channels.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BOSTON & MAINE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross..	$5,319,783	$4,857,573	$662,210
Net after tax..	1,261,542	1,463,272	*291,730
Sur. aft. chgs.	544,074	810,317	*166,243
10 mos. gross..	49,626,736	46,111,604	3,515,132
Net after tax..	10,276,469	13,863,736	*3,587,267
Sur. aft. chgs.	487,089	4,364,969	*3,877,880

GREAT NORTHERN for November—

Nov., gross....	8,201,484	8,317,615	*10,034
11 mos. gross..	81,796,179	76,153,725	5,644,454

*Decrease.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE— 1917. 1916. Increase.

October gross..	2,151,763	2,064,472	2,587,762
Net after tax..	635,599	832,120	1,305,746
10 mos. gross..	17,310,086	18,179,486	13,199,609
Net after tax..	3,422,293	6,982,579	5,025,714

Chicago Division—

October gross..	1,284,686	1,185,388	1,018,819
Net after tax..	407,002	484,740	389,513
10 mos. gross..	11,561,765	10,899,226	8,735,261
Net after tax..	3,674,538	4,271,262	2,538,617

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

October gross..	4,190,876	3,898,818	2,946,147
Net after tax..	925,706	1,005,690	904,720
Sur. aft. chgs.	258,283	493,749	310,986
10 mos. gross..	34,246,269	29,462,522	26,360,139
Net after tax..	6,450,336	4,259,579	6,360,502
Sur. aft. chgs.	905,442	*1,506,564	———

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY CO., a subsidiary of Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Co.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$103,246	$103,659	*$413
Net after tax..	30,479	33,080	*2,601
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,100	14,985	*2,885
12 mos.' gross.	1,308,035	1,286,511	21,514
Net after tax..	432,933	447,723	*14,790
Sur. aft. chgs.	218,221	269,168	*50,947
Bal. aft.pf.div..	118,221	161,668	*43,447

DENVER TRAMWAYS SYSTEM—

Sept. gross	288,021	278,988	9,933
Net earnings..	125,735	129,458	*3,718

Sur. aft. taxes and chgs. 23,379 26,816 *2,989

9 mos.' gross..	2,545,169	2,433,593	111,576
Net earnings..	1,146,109	1,221,823	*75,714

Sur. aft. taxes and chgs. 228,124 290,834 *67,210

EASTERN POWER AND LIGHT CORP.—Gross earnings of subsidiary companies for November, 1917, were $526,416, an increase of $107,507 over November, 1916.

EAST ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBAN CO. SYSTEM—

Oct. gross	307,827	271,686	36,191
Net after tax..	84,256	111,221	*26,965
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,286	47,559	*29,323
12 mos.' gross.	3,579,998	2,911,182	668,816
Net after tax..	1,213,095	1,174,455	38,640
Sur. aft. chgs.	437,385	420,922	16,459
Bal. aft.pf.divs.	317,385	317,922	16,459

GENERAL GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, subsidiary companies for the month of November, 1917, were $182,392, an increase of $22,467 over November, 1916.

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, (inter-company items eliminated.)—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross..	442,750	441,954	796
Net. aft. taxes.	95,970	157,092	*61,122
Def. aft. chgs..	79,165	135,956	75,121
12 mos. gross..	5,218,467	4,906,193	413,274
net aft. taxes.	1,831,949	2,142,061	*280,112
Sur. aft. chgs..	275,950	691,919	*415,969

Earnings of subsidiaries compare as follows:

Chattanooga Railway & Light Co.:

October gross..	89,429	100,024	*19,595
Def. aft. chgs.	21,181	126,827	53,958
Def. aft. chgs.	97,441	151,282	54,347
12 mos. gross.	1,327,492	1,225,482	102,010
Net aft. taxes.	260,943	479,400	*169,457
Def. aft. chgs.	87,489	183,552	171,061

Nashville Railway & Light Co.:

October gross..	211,324	205,999	5,325
Net. aft. taxes.	73,947	78,904	*4,957
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,023	37,439	*4,402
12 mos. gross.	2,439,873	2,335,709	94,160
Net. aft. taxes.	876,220	912,817	*36,587
Sur. aft. chgs.	332,483	402,438	*19,955
Bal. aft.pf.div.	257,483	277,438	*19,955

Tennessee Power Co.:

October gross..	180,439	164,027	16,412
Net aft. taxes.	45,244	59,095	*4,851
Def. aft. chgs.	5,272	113,064	18,336
12 mos. gross..	1,883,912	1,806,995	274,917
Net. aft. taxes.	640,322	743,922	*87,600
Sur. aft. chgs.	111,353	342,272	*231,019

*Decrease. †Surplus

Miscellaneous.

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY sales for November and the first eleven months of 1917—

November	3,076,557	7,068,927	1,407,629
11 months	62,500,251	72,446,633	10,053,618

FORESEES TRADE WAR.

F. H. Sisson Advises Preparation Against Germany.

The need of the United States to develop all departments of foreign trade in order to meet competition after the war ends was discussed last night by Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, before the New York Foreign Trade Study Club at the Park Avenue Hotel.

"President Wilson has specifically recommended our foreign trade to the consideration of Congress," said he. "No one doubts today that the ending of the war in Europe will release an amount of energy for peaceful pursuits simply incalculable on the basis of any previous experience. Periods of political, commercial, or artistic development almost invariably follow disastrous wars, and the reach of that development has nearly always been proportionate to the amount of resources and energies that were expended during the continuance of the struggle.

"The present war was conceived and begun by an overreaching Teutonic ambition for world conquest—political and commercial. Despite the multifarious conflicting issues which have been injected into and developed by the struggle to obscure the original motive, the Central Powers have never lost sight of their real objective. Already they are planning to achieve by propaganda and other means that which they are failing to win by force of arms—the domination of world trade.

"The allied Governments have full recognition for co-operation when peace is arranged. They realize that they must retain supervision of imports and exports. To prevent indiscriminate competition the allies must co-ordinate their buying on some such lines as they have established during the war. We cannot stand unresponsive to these evidences of preparation of other nations for the future."

FORD APPEALS DECISION.

Takes Dodge Brothers' Suit to a Higher Court.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—Attorneys for the Ford Motor Company and Henry Ford, its majority stockholder, today appealed to the State Supreme Court from the decision which Circuit Judge Hosmer of Detroit recently handed down in the Dodge-Ford suit.

Judge Hosmer ruled that the Ford Motor Company should disburse as dividends more than $19,000,000 which had been kept for expansion projects fostered by Ford. John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge, minority stockholders, brought suit demanding the disbursement of this dividend.

It is expected that the case ultimately will be decided in the United States Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100
2s, registered, 1936	85	90
2s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	97⅞	98	97½
4½s June, 1965	97⅞	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1963	97⅞	98	97½
4½s Nov., 1967	97⅞	98¼	97½
4½s May, 1957	97⅞	98¼	97½
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞
4½s April, 1966	91½	93	92
4½s Mar., 1960-30	91	93	92
4s Mar., 1964	91½	92½	92
4½s Mar., 1962	91½	93	92
4½s Sept., 1960	91½	93	92
4s May, 1925	90	90	89
4s Nov., 1958	88	90	89
4s May, 1957	88	..	89
4s Nov., 1856	88	93	88
4s May, 1953	88	88	88
4s Nov., 1936	90½	..	90¼
4s May, 1919	98½	99¼	98½
2s Nov., 1918	99	..	99½
2s May, 1934	79	82¼	80
2s Nov., 1955	79	81	79

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s Nov., 1918	4.80	4.50	4.65
4½s 1924-1931	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s April, 1920	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1918-1933	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1930-1939	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1922-1929	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1940-1933	4.80	4.40	4.80
3½s 1920-1930	4.80	4.40	4.80
3½s 1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
4½s Nov., 1918	99	..	99½
4½s Nov., 1934	79	82½	80
4½s May, 1934	79	82½	80
4½s Nov., 1935	79	81	79

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1933	4.80	4.50	4.65
4½s 1924-1931	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s April, 1920	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1930-1939	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1922-1929	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1940-1933	4.80	4.40	4.80
3½s 1920-1930	4.80	4.40	4.80
3½s 1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000 †Aetna Expl.	3¾	3¼	3¼
100 †Car L. & P.	2½	2½	2½
100 Carwen Steel	9	9	9
170 †Cit.Serv.old	210	207	209
225 †Do pf.	73½	73	73½
1,200 †Cown Pet.	⅞	⅝	⅝
7,800 Cumb.P.& R.	1⅛	1	1⅛
300 †Elk B. Pet.	7	7	7
3,000 †Elk.O.& G., (a pros.).	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 †Fed. Sug. Oil	27½	27½	27½
900 †Friar Oil	¾	¾	¾
500 †Glenrock Oil	13½	13½	13½
1,200 †Han.O.& R.	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
500 †Houston Oil	24	23¾	24
800 †Hum.O.C.O. & R.	4¼	4	4¼
700 †Inter. Pet.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
3,900 Kenova Oil, (a pros.).	⅛	⅛	⅛
600 †Lost C. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500 Acme Cop.H.	1⅝	1½	1½
1,400 Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,500 †Atlanta	8½	8	8½
3,200 Big Ledge	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2,800 †Bos. & Mon.	52	51	52
900 †B'dshaw Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500 Butte Cop. & Z. v. t.cfts.	7¼	7	7¼
1,600 Butte-Balak.	⅛	⅛	⅛
800 †Butte-Ramsdell Copper	6	5⅞	6
1,200 †Caledonia	41	40	41
1,100 Cals. & Jer.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
600 Canada Cop.	2	2	2
2,500 †Cashboy	4	3½	3½
500 Cerro Gerda.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100 Coco River	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100 Con. Ariz.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000 Con. Copper	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
2,000 Con.-H'st'd.	22	22	22
955 †Copper Val.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000 Cresson Con.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
8,660 †Denbigh	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,000 †Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 First Nat.Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
440 Gadsden Cop.	40	40	40
3,530 †Gibson Cop.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,100 †Gt.VerdeExt.	1¼	1¼	1¼
16,000 †GreenMonat.	⅛	⅛	⅛
650 †Hecla Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼
9,500 †Int. Mines	10	10	10
500 †Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000 †Jer. Verde, (a pros.).	4	3⅞	4
1,500 †Jim Butler	76	69	70
100 Josevig-Ken., (a pros.).	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,600 †Jumbo Ext.	1	1	1
1,500 †Kewanas	5½	4	5
1,800 †Kirk.Porph.	50	50	50
200 †LavelleGold	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 Lone Star	⅞	⅞	⅞
800 Magma Cop.	46	43	43
1,500 †Marsh Min.	6½	6	6
300 Mason Val.	5	4⅝	5
2,700 †Mid.Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,000 †Monst.Chief	4	4	4
4,000 †Moth. Lode	20	20	20
27,500 †Nat. Lead.	7	6	7
2,000 †Nat.Z.& L.	31	31	31
5,000 †Ophir	22	20	20
385 †New Cornel.	14⅝	14	14½
37,000 †Nixon Nev.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,500 †Ohio Cop.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,000 †Ohio Ext.	34	33	34
3,000 †Provincial	42	41	42
15,000 †Rex Con.	14	12	12½
800 Sil.Kg.of Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000 Sil. Leo. (a pros. of Utah	3½	3	3
1,500 Std.Sil.-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000 Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500 †Successful Cop.	13	12½	12½
400 SuperiorCop. (a pros.).	2½	2	2½
1,750 Tono. Ext.	1	1	1
2,500 †Troy-Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500 Unit. Boston.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
700 †U. S.Tung.	7	7	7
400 Unity Gold.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
2,000 †UticaMines	9	8	9
700 Wand Con.	60	60	60
2,150 White Caps	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000 †WilbertMin.	16	16	16

BONDS.

$4,500 Gen.Elec.rts.	2½	2½	2½
11,500 †Rus. Govt. new 5½s	48	45¾	45¾
9,500 †Rus. Govt. 6½s	56	54	56

*Odd lot. †Sell cants per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.	Bid.
Air Reduction.	65	70	65
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4
Do pf.	20	40	20
Am. Tin & T. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝
Am. Writ. P.	2	3	3
B.-A. Tob. reg	15	15½	15
Do coupon.	16	17	16
Can. N. Gas.	¼	½	¼
Carbon Steel.	80	85	80
Chalmers Mot.	2	5	2
Do pf.	..	50	..
Charcoal Iron	7¼	7½	7¼
Char. Iron pf.	85	95	85
Chev. Motor.	65	65	66
Champ Ship.	71	74	71
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50
Curtiss Aero.	28	30	28½
East. S'ship.	11⅝	12	11⅝
Everett M.	20½	21½	20½
Free. Texas.	37	40	37
Hall Signal pf.	10	20	10
Havana Tob.	½	1½	½
Do pf.	2	5	2
Holly Sugar.	40	45	40
Holly S. pf.	98	100	98
Hupp. M. Car.	2¼	2½	2¼
Int. Rubber.	11	9	11
Inter. Motors.	12	14	12
Int. Mfg. 2d pf.	18	23	18
I. Tr. Cp. pf.	55	75	55
Key. T. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
Do pf.	11¼	13½	11¼
Kresge.	65	70	65
Do pf.	95	105	95
Lake Tor. Bt.	3¾	4	3¾
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	6	7	6
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70
Lukens Steel.	35	44	35
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100
Mackay Cos.	70	72	70
Do pf.	70	72	70
Marconi Wireless.	2	2½	2
Mass. Gas.	48	50	48
Do 1st pf.	90	92	90
Mex. Petrol.	⅞	1	⅞
Midw. Oil.	111	107	108
Midw. pf.	112	108	110
Nat. Acme.	⅝	⅝	⅝
Nat. Enam. & Stmp.	50	60	50
Nat. Lead.	103	104	103
Do pf.	112	113	112
Nat. Sug. Ref.	108	110	108
Nev. Con. Cop.	13	14	13
Nev. Utah Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝
Nipissing Mines.	8	8½	8
Ohio Cities Gas.	50	55	50
Ohio Fuel Supply.	100	102	100
Ohio Gas.	50	55	50
Ohio Oil.	291	291	291
Ohio Pipe Line.	80	85	80
Ohio Sh. Glass.	110	120	110
Ohio Sm. & Tube.	30	40	30
Ohio Sm. & Tube pf.	90	95	90
Ohio Sm. & Tube 2d pf.	70	80	70
Ohio Sm. & Tube 3d pf.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WAH TAI COMPANY, et als, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, 25,008—1917. It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of LEE YAT CHEE, verified the 22nd day of November, 1917, that a petition was, on the 5th day of October, 1917, filed herein for an adjudication of bankruptcy of LEE YAT CHEE, the petitioner herein, and against the persons hereinafter mentioned, and that a subpoena was duly issued out of this court, requiring the said persons, as alleged bankrupts herein, to appear on the 15th day of October, 1917, and plead to the said petition filed by the said LEE YAT CHEE, praying that he, individually and as a member of the co-partnership of WAH TAI COMPANY, and said co-partnership may be adjudged bankrupts, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 5th day of October, 1917, and it appearing by the return of the United States Marshal for this District, that the persons described in said subpoena and hereinafter referred to, cannot be found within the territorial limits of this District, so that personal service of said subpoena cannot be made upon them within said District, and that such persons reside at the addresses set opposite their names, and hereinafter set forth;

NOW, on motion of FREDERIC B. McNISH, attorney for the petitioner, it is

ORDERED that the below named alleged bankrupts, and each of them, plead or answer on or before the first day of March, 1918, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, on the 5th day of October, 1917; and in case of their failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against all or such of them as shall fail to so plead or answer, according to the prayer of said petition. And it is further

ORDERED that this order be published in the New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York, in said District, once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 30th day of November, 1917, and that a copy of this order be mailed before the date of the first publication, to each of the following named alleged bankrupts, at their respective last known residences, namely:

Lee Sai Fam, residing at Canton, China.

Yee Wen Chang, residing at Hong Kong, China.

Sue K. Wong, residing at Canton, China.

Chan Kui Chee, residing at Canton, China.

Hing Wong, residing at Canton, China.

Wong Get, residing at Hong Kong, China.

Mock Dick, residing at 253 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Wong Kung Fong, residing at 128 State St., Hartford, Conn.

Lee Kong Sue Tong, residing at Hong Kong, China.

Lee Yen Yu, residing at Canton, China.

Chan Hing Wai, residing at Canton, China.

Lee Yick Gam, residing at 204 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Chan John Yee, residing at 253 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Chan Wa Chin, residing at 253 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Lee Sam Yee, residing at Canton, China.

Chan Kwan Yip, residing at 9 Mott St., New York City.

Chu Yee Ping, residing at Canton, China.

Mey Chung Hoy, residing at Canton, China.

Lee Yick Chew, residing at Hong Kong, China.

Wong Chen Few, residing at 22 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

Ng Wen Tong, residing at Canton, China.

Quen Sun, residing at Canton, China.

Chang Wen Wing, residing at 124 State St., Hartford, Conn.

Chan Chung Hong, residing at Canton, China.

Gee Shee, residing at Canton, China.

Gock Man Fong, residing at Hong Kong, China.

Lee Case Wing, residing at Canton, China.

Yip King Poo, residing at 39 Mott St., New York City.

Lum Yee Ping, residing at Hong Kong, China.

Lo Wai Gun, residing at Yokohama, Japan.

Chan Ching Nom, residing at Canton, China.

Lum Got, residing at (address unknown.)

Lee Ying Lun, residing at 31 Pell St., New York City.

Lee Sai Gam, residing at Canton, China.

See Hoo Chew, residing at 29 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

Lee Yick Yee, residing at Canton, China.

Li Sing, residing at Canton, China.

Fong Ji Ou, residing at Canton, China.

Low Wen, residing at 45 Mott St., New York City.

Kwan Gan Yee, residing at 9 West 29th St., New York City.

Chan Chew, residing at Canton, China.

Mock Hoy Kan, residing at Canton, China.

Jen Ching, residing at Canton, China.

Wong Lun Kee, residing at Canton, China.

Wong Tuck Kee, residing at Canton, China.

Wong Yon Kee, residing at Canton, China.

Leong Du Chong, residing at 39 Mott St., New York City.

Tom Yuck Yee, residing at 248 W. 105th St., New York City.

Tom Tuck Jun, residing at 248 W. 105th St., New York City.

Leong Hing, residing at 38 Mott St., New York City.

Chang Yick Young, residing at (address unknown.)

Lee Sue, residing at (address unknown.)

Ho Tu Tong, residing at Yokohama, Japan.

Chan Len Cho, residing at Yokohama, Japan.

Wong Yook Chan, residing at Canton, China.

Wong Kem Yee Tong, residing at Canton, China.

Dated, New York, November 23rd, 1917.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,302. In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER BACKER, Bankrupt.

Alexander Backer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 20th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on December 20th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 25068.

Notice is given that JAMES J. KEENAN, individually and as member of firm of FAHERTY & KEENAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 24,154. Notice is given that FRANCIS E. SMITH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated, New York, December 6, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,022. Notice is given that PETER B. OLNEY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 6, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,001. Notice is given that LEE T. ALTON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23945. Notice is hereby given that ROBERT K. MICKEY has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24,164. Notice is given that JOHN WHYTLAW COMPANY, INC., bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,097. Notice is given that WEINSTOCK & CO., INC., bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan New York, on Monday, January 14th, 191 at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,956. Notice is given that GIOVANNI B. INFANTINO, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,750. Notice is given that FERDINAND WIPPER has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 5, 1917.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25,179.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN LENDING, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, 1917, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of his property and a list of his creditors, as required by law which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 25% cash, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 66 William Street, New York City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy and Special Master.

Dated New York, December 6, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,713. Notice is given that HERBERT E. SCHAFFNER, trading as SCHAFFNER & RUHSTADT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 6, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,007. —In Bankruptcy.—MELODOGRAPH CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Melodograph Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on December 18th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,172. Notice is given that SAMUEL SCHULMAN and DAVID L. SHERMAN, individually and as co-partners, doing business as SCHULMAN & SHERMAN, bankrupt, have applied for a confirmation of a composition of all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why confirmation should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,057. Notice is hereby given that EDWARD W. BAUMEISTER and ALBERT J. FROELICH, individually and as copartners, trading as BAUMEISTER & CO., have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, December 6, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,787. Notice is hereby given that BORRIS KAPNISH has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 5th, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,787. Notice is hereby given that FERDINAND WIPPER has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 5, 1917.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KATHODIAN BRONZE WORKS, INC., bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, December 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. at No. 376 Gerard Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of statuary, book racks, lamps, portables, ink stands, paper weights, electric fixtures, mirrors, shafting, belting, engineering machines, lathes, tanks, generator, adding machine, and a complete outfit for the manufacture of bronze and metal works, as well as office furniture and fixtures.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value. S. GILBERT, Receiver

MYERS & COLBERTH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, City.

U. S. MARSHALS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, December 21st, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room 28, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 138th Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 138th Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of 138th Street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of a 20 foot alley; thence easterly along the southerly side of said alley 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 138th Street, the point or place of beginning.

Subject to a mortgage for $18,000 and interest from July 1, 1917, and subject to taxes, assessments, water rates and sewer rents.

Dated New York, December 4, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx properties figured prominently in yesterday's real estate market, which showed considerable improvement. Bernard London, the operator, bought from the Fortis Realty Company the five five-story apartment houses known as 801 Southern Boulevard, 1,015 to 1,023 Longwood Avenue, and 600 Fox Street, comprising the entire block front on the north side of Longwood Avenue from Southern Boulevard to Fox Street.

The buildings contain accommodations for 100 families and are fully tenanted. They were erected by the selling interests about ten years ago, and have been held at $275,000. Extensive alterations will be made, which will include the installation of stores in the inside buildings, and also additional store space in the corner buildings. Louis Wetzler negotiated the sale.

Investor Buys Bronx Corner for Improvement.

As a site for a one-story taxpayer, with eight stores, Hyman Berman has purchased from Lawrence Davis a plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of 197th Street and Webster Avenue.

The property, which is vacant, has been held at $55,000, and the improvement will cost about $75,000.

Lord Astor Sells in Bronx.

An interesting Bronx deal closed yesterday concerned an old holding of Lord Astor, who sold to a client of John A. Steinmetz the plot with a frontage of thirty-eight feet on the north side of Tremont Avenue, beginning sixty-two feet west of Rosedale Avenue and running back 1,500 feet.

The property abuts a row of dwellings built on shallow lots about fifty feet in depth, and the purchaser plans to resell to the owners enough land to fill out these lots.

Buys Sheehan Home.

Mrs. William F. Sheehan has sold the four-story residence at 16 East Fifty-sixth Street, on a lot 22.6 by 100.5, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The house has been held at about $100,000, and has been occupied by the family since Mr. Sheehan purchased it in 1895.

William P. Dickey & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

May Sell Church Property.

The trustees of the Broadway Baptist Church will consider in a few days the advisability of selling the church property at the northeast corner of Broadway and 104th Street. The parcel has a frontage of 74.4 feet on Broadway and 91.5 feet on 104th Street.

There is a possibility that the church will be merged with the Fort Washington Baptist Church, on Washington Heights, in that event services would be discontinued in the edifice at Broadway and 104th Street and that property placed on the market.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

Harry Sugarman sold for Louis Freeman 207 and 209 East 126th Street, two three-story and basement, brown stone private dwellings, on a plot 32 by 99.11, to a client for investment.

The K. L. Realty Company has purchased from Mrs. Louise R. T. Harris three-story and basement brownstone with extension, at 39 West Seventy-sixth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The house occupies a lot 23 by 102.2. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

The Bond and Mortgage Company sold to J. L. Andron and Harris Funk the three-story two-family brick house 962 Whitlock Avenue, on a lot 25 by 124.4. Cahn & Cahn negotiated the sale.

L. Covert sold for William Kilpatrick the tenement at 1,130 Union Avenue, between 167th and Home Streets, to Dorothea Egner, who gave in part payment 141 West 60th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100.5, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Brooklyn.

In the Kings Highway section, adjacent to the new Sea Beach subway, John F. Churio sold 1,723 and 1,794 West Eleventh Street to clients for occupancy.

Putino & Cerny sold for David Cohen and Anna G. Van Herpen, to James V. Gurge, for investment, the Sixth Avenue Garage, with business, at 5,616-18 Sixth Avenue.

New Factory for Brooklyn.

The Turner Construction Company of New York, Buffalo, and Boston has the general contract for the erection of a reinforced concrete building for the National Lead Company of Brooklyn.

Plans prepared by William Higginson, architect, call for an "L" shaped building, with a frontage of 135 feet on Front Street and 112 feet on Jay Street, four stories and basement in height.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Queens United Investors, Inc. sold to H. H. Bultman of Brooklyn, a plot 167 by 100 feet, on the southwest corner of Woodbine and Doubleday Streets, Ridgewood.

M. E. Schloo sold to W. H. Janner of Flushing the property, 76 by 100 feet, on the south side of Nichols Street, 102 feet west of Alburtis Avenue, Corona.

L. E. Preston sold to A. W. Richter the property, 40 by 92, with dwelling, on the east side of Jefferson Avenue, 182 feet south of Atlantic Avenue, Morris Park.

The Long Island Railroad Company sold to W. MacAllister a plot of two acres on the Grinnell property at Corona, 25 feet east of the Flushing & North Shore Railroad property.

Recent Buyers.

Anna Elian is the buyer of the five-story apartment house at 943 Longwood Avenue, sold recently by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Estelle V. Pearsall is the purchaser of the dwelling at 15 West Eighty-second Street, sold recently by the receivers of the American Real Estate Company. It was reported yesterday that Miss Pearsall represented District Attorney Edward Swann in the sale.

$135,000 Bronx Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for a five-story and cellar apartment house to be erected on a lot 100 by 100, on the west side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 102 feet north of East 165th Street, for the Conwait Construction Company, Samuel Williams, President. The building will accommodate fifty-five families and cost $135,000.

To Remain in Old Dry-Goods District.

The Princely Mills leased for a long term of years the five-story basement and sub-basement building at 488 to 492 Broadway, northeast corner of Broome Street, containing about 50,000 square feet. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the lease, which reflects the tendency of the wholesale dry goods trade to remain in the old district.

Old Car Barn in Lease.

The abandoned car barn property at 711 to 717 East Eleventh Street, between Avenue C and Drydock Street, has been leased for a twenty-one-year term at a reported aggregate rental of $75,000 by the New York Railways Company to the Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Company. It will be rebuilt at a cost of about $40,000.

The thirteen lots opposite, extending through to Tenth Street, owned by the railroad company, are also expected to be leased shortly for manufacturing purposes.

Commercial Leases.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for the Rodin Studios, Inc., represented by Payson McL. Merrill Company, to Alfred D. Tiefenthal the westerly store and basement in the new studio building just completed at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

After extensive alterations the premises will be fitted up as a tea room. The lease is for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

The Kayanee Waist Company has leased 12,700 square feet of space at 29 West Thirty-third Street to be used for stock, sales, and showroom purposes. The factory of the company will remain at 536 Broadway. E. M. Goodman negotiated the lease, which was made with the acquiescence of the Save New York Committee.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Post Av, 25 to st, e s, 300 ft n of Dyckman St, 100x153, unfinished five-story apartment house; S. W. Straus, as trustee, against 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation et al.; S. T. Stern, attorney; due, $93,905.80; taxes, &c., $500; adjourned to Dec. 27.

Post Av, 25 to 29, e s, 400 ft n of Dyckman St, 100x153, unfinished five-story apartment house; same against same; due, $93,905.80; taxes, &c., $500; adjourned to Dec. 27.

Willett St, 22, e s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story front and rear tenements; Sarah Asch, trustee, against Nathan Bloom et al.; Stern, E. & T., attorneys; due, $20,323.86; taxes, &c., $1,844.22; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th St, 39 West, n s, 504.5 ft w of 5th Av, 22x93.11, eight-story loft and stores; J. A. Cameron against W. F. Donnelly et al.; Anderson, L. & A., attorneys; due, $46,618.72; taxes, &c., $1,945.40; adjourned sine die.

153d St, 543 West, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; C. A. Anthon against Asher Simon Realty Co. et al.; W. A. Mayou, attorney; due, $20,477.52; taxes, &c., $629.35; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

3d St, 89 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 96.2, five-story tenement and store; J. H. Henshaw and another, trustees, against Morris Lipschitz et al.; S. P. Henshaw, attorney; due, $27,947.53; taxes, &c., $701.84; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,000A, e s, 281.6 ft s of 180th St, 16.0x150, two-story dwelling; E. M. Green, executrix, against Sophie Maass et al.; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; due, $6,066.89; taxes, &c., $1,468.21; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

178th St, 748 East, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 23x120.1, two-story dwelling; B. E. Rabell, executrix, against Salvatore Caldara et al.; B. E. Rabell, attorney; due, $4,402.59; taxes, &c., $222.50; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

177th St, s s from Bronx River to N. Y. W. and B. R. R., two-story stone restaurant, 55x35; estate of W. W. Astor, 23 West 26th St., owner; Bronx International Exposition, Inc., Times Building, lessee; Kenneth M. Murchison, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HENRY ST, 204, s s, 23.9 ft w of Clinton St, 23.9x100; Abraham Berg to Rachel Goldman, on the premises, all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Oscar Englander, 342 Broadway...$1

LEWIS ST, 158-162, e s, 49 ft n of Rivington St, 71.11x100x61.9x100.3; Mary Neisner to Therese Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, to and a. liens, Dec. 23; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

LEWIS ST, 160, e s, 73 ft n of 3d St, 24x 1.9.1x27.3x100.3; Therese Weil and another to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, Nov. 28; attorneys, same.....$100

FINDLAY AV, w s, 123.1 ft n of 169th St, 54.6x100x68.1x100.11; Harry Goodman to Sarah Goodman, 1448 169th St, subject to $2,400, 99-218 parts, June 5; attorney, H. A. Schoenfeld, 309 Broadway.....$1

LOCKLEAR PLACE, s e corner of 167th St, 8.4x100; Feiomena Mascoli to Pearl Niles, Union Township, N. J., mtg $24,400, Dec. 5; attorney, Pearl Niles, Union Township, N. J.....$1

LOTS 1 to 4, Block B, map Dore Lyon; Borough Estates to Wicklow Building Co., Inc., 1,044 East Tremont Av, mtg $11,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Thomas J. Quinn, 380 East 149th St.....$100

LOTS 156 to 158, map Van Cortlandt Estate; Friedericke M. Kullmann to Arbris Realty Co., 52 William St, Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, 315 EAST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Lillie Waller to Anna G. Geisler, 180 Bay 31st St, Brooklyn, mtg $48,000, Nov. 24; address, 314 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.....$1

115TH ST, 16 West, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11, all; 115th St, 18 West, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11, four-fifths part; Lazarus Levy to X-L-N-T Garage Co., Inc., Nov. 30; attorney, Taylor Moore, 30 Broad St.....$1

119TH ST, 133 East, n s, 315 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Mary N. Crosby to Charles E. Flanagan, 30 North Main St., Orange, N. J., mtg $3,500, Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Elizabeth Peckerman, 489 East 180th St, Bronx, mtg $5,000, Dec. 5; attorney, same.....$100

119TH ST, 540 East, s s, 480 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x100.11; Hudson P. Rose to Martex Corp., 46 Cedar St, mtg $2,450, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 B'way..$1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,451, w s, 26.6x130; Ray Sloggatt to Lily Adelman, 1450 East 180th St, Nov. 14; attorney, A. Gabel, 111 Broadway.....$100

CHETONA AV, n s, 85.10 ft e of Franklin Av; Mary H. Crowe to Harry Kleinman, 670 East 176th St, mtg $5,500, Dec. 5; attorney, C. I. Steinberg, 396 Broadway..$1

FINDLAY AV, w s, 123.1 ft n of 169th St, 54.6x100x68.1x100.11; Harry Goodman to Sarah Goodman, 1448 169th St, subject to $2,400, 99-218 parts, June 5; attorney, H. A. Schoenfeld, 309 Broadway.....$1

LOCKLEAR PLACE, s e corner of 167th St, 8.4x100; Feiomena Mascoli to Pearl Niles, Union Township, N. J., mtg $24,400, Dec. 5; attorney, Pearl Niles, Union Township, N. J.....$1

LOTS 1 to 4, Block B, map Dore Lyon; Borough Estates to Wicklow Building Co., Inc., 1,044 East Tremont Av, mtg $11,000, Sept. 4; attorney, Thomas J. Quinn, 380 East 149th St.....$100

LOTS 156 to 158, map Van Cortlandt Estate; Friedericke M. Kullmann to Arbris Realty Co., 52 William St, Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, n s, 195.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x 100; Dec. 6; Catherine McCarthy to N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av., 1 year; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$500

97TH ST, 257 West, n s, 107 ft e of West End Av, 18x91.11x irregular, Dec 7; Sophia H. Mygatt to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as bond.....$7,000

119TH ST, 155 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11, Dec. 6; Katie Schwartz to Little Trotman, 8 to 28 21st St., Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $7,500; attorney, S. Schock, 299 Broadway.....$6,000

119TH ST, 133 East, n s, 315 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11, Dec. 5; Charles E. Haskell to Augusta A. Wurm, 234 ft e of 162d St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,650

127TH ST, 138 West, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; George H. Smith and Charles H. White, as trustees under trust agreement, and individually, and Mary L. Ackerman, Margaret Chipp, John P. and William E. White, and Gladys V. Waters to John W. and Michael J. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,600

Bronx.

GRAND AV, n e corner of 183d St, 100x50.1; Cecelia D. Smith et al. to Pauline Frank, 321 East 166th St, Dec. 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 200 ft s of Garrison Av, 50x100; Samuel M. Buchalter to Louis Greenberg, 106 West 69th St, and another, mtg $2,000, Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

PLOT begins 68.9 ft e of Waldo Av and 494.3 ft n of 246th St, runs e 96.5 x s w 73.9 x w 90 x n 74.11; John P. Quinn to Delafield Estate, 276 Cedar St, Dec. 5, 3 years; attorneys, Delafield, Ry., T. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $5,300, Dec. 5, due as per bond; same attorney.....$900

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 424.4 ft n of Hunts Point Road, 25x123.8; Jacob L. Andron and another to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

140TH ST, n s, 725 ft e of Willis Av, 57.6x 100; Augusta Herz to James Siegel, 183 40th St, Corona, L. I., mtg $27,000, Dec. 5; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LOT 90, Block 2155, Section 8; City of New York against Rose Seraphine, forecolsure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

MONROE ST, 256; Monroe St, s s, 70.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 22x100, and Madison St, 218; three actions; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Morris Goldberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

MURRAY ST, 23; Goshen Savings Bank against Mombrogurry Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

RAILROAD TRACKS, beg. at foot of 23d St at East River, through and along 23d St to Av. A, to 17th St, Irving Pl. and Union Square, to 14th St, to 7th Av, to West 11th St, to West St, to Christopher St, to North River, back to Greenwich St, to West 11th St, to 7th Av and Broadway and Union Square, to 18th St, to Av. A, to 23d St, to beg.; leasehold interests of the Central Crosstown R. R. Co. of New York in and to rights, privileges, and franchises to use railroad, tracks, routes, and franchises of other street railroad corporations in the City of New York; leasehold interests of said railroad company to all those other lots of land in Christopher St known as 162 to 174; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee, against Central Crosstown R. R. Co. of New York et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

WADSWORTH AV, e e corner of 176th St, 24.11x100; Arthur S. Gaynor et al. against Herman Jacobi et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Holbert.

2D AV, 125; Joseph L. Buttenwieser against Annie Roth et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Ernest Casazza.....1,207

5TH ST, 712; Robert J. Macher against Rosie Greissman, adm., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. Newman.

SMITH ST, 402 and 404, 1st, Max Berg against Eisen Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Seidman.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 61.3 ft n of 180th St, 71.4x100x irregular; New York Trust Co., as trustee, against Ralph Millite et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Merril, Rogers & Terry.

ERNEST AV, 961—Nathan Friedman against August Boecher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Bitterman.

LOTS 4 to 8, inclusive, map of property belonging to James G. Fowler, 24th Ward; Morris H. Mann against Arthan Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, W. Jasie.

LOTS 1, 2, and 3, map of property belonging to James G. Fowler, 24th Ward; Morris H. Mann against Arthan Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, W. Jasie.

LOTS 3 and 4, map of 116 lots in partition, Wood Est., 24th Ward; Jeff. Syrod et al. against Academy Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Hofheimer.

PERRY AV, s s, 239.6 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x106.8; Queen Mab Co. against William F. Angus et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Pressinger & Newcombe.

139TH ST, East, 205-209, Hugo Hedder, as admr., against Harold C. Knoeppel et al., as exrs., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clarke & Clarke.

144TH ST, e s, 80.1 ft e of Garrison Av, 265.1x350.6; Edward C. Bridgman et al., as trustees, against Empire Development Co., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, C. Dorsman.

158TH ST, 627 East; Samuel Gompers against Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Steinberg & Levin.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

17TH ST, s s, 175.5 ft e of Union Square, 25x100; C. A. Hasbrouck & Son against Gramercy Apartments, Inc., Herman B. Goodstein, and Sigmund Rosenfeld, owners; Robert J. Alfie, Inc., and John Stewart, contractors.....$305.07

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Kurzon against same.....$75.12

20TH ST, 53 to 57 West; Starobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against Altman Estate, Inc., owner; Spray Electric Co., Inc., contractor.....$522.19

57TH ST, 38 West; Maxim Construction Co. (Inc.) against Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow, contractors and owners.....$16,140

110TH ST, 401 East; Claremont Iron Works against G. Rossano & Bro., owner; John Viviani, contractor.....$225

172D ST, s s, whole front between Fort Washington and Hudson Rivers; Lewis Sand and Gravel Co. against Van Dyck estate, owner; Jacob Sylvester, contractor.....$181

Bronx.

SHERIDAN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 160x100; Ole G. Bartelsen against Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., William Kenney, and Frederick Gilbough, Jr., owners; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. and Charles T. Streeter, contractors..$1,107

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST BROADWAY, 398; Koenig & Co. against John Fouls et al., July 7, 1917..$886

WEST BROADWAY, 398; Koenig & Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

97TH, 109-111 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; near Park Av.; all improvements; elevator and valet service; $60-$90.

69TH ST., 48 EAST, Corner Madison Av.—Eight corner rooms, $300; 7 rooms on avenue, $500.

63D, 67 EAST.—Seven rooms; private house; latest improvements; moderate.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—2 rooms and bath, nonhousekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas Ellimar & Co., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5900.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 12 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; unusually attractive; private house.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $20 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3100.

35TH, 234 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent, light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $10 to $90.

67TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building, duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 3 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agents, 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

74TH ST., 237 WEST. (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,900. Mansfield Co., 30 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 EAST.—Attractive 2-room suite; all improvements; maid service; high class.

41 WEST 82D ST.
Sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
New fireproof building.
Southern exposure.
Apply on premises.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS. High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT. High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Six-room apartment to sublet, furnished if desired, V 31 Times.

116TH, 221 WEST, (Near L and subway.)—Six beautiful rooms, elevator apartment; phone, electricity; night service; $12.50 and $15.

124TH ST., 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—5 rooms, bath, sublet; modern elevator apartment. Apply Superintendent.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 190TH ST. Six, eight large, light rooms, high-class elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 328, (Opposite Grant's Tomb.)—Five-room front apartment to sublet, 5th floor; unobstructed view of Hudson River; $65. Apply to Superintendent.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 3 and 4 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$9 0 TO $1,000.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

List your Home Comfort furnished and unfurnished apartments for speedy results with ISABELLE DAINTRY AND MAY CAMPBELL, 66 West 56th St. Telephone Circle 3009.

TWO rooms, bath, kitchenette, for young married couple, by month, between 50th and 100th Sts., west of 5th Av.; N. T. Box 50, Forth Pepperday, New Rochelle.

Housekeeping apt.; large living room, large bedroom, kitchen, bath; not over $100; furnished or unfurnished; central location, G 176 Times.

HAVE EXCEPTIONAL tenant, 5-7 rooms, modern elevator, below 104th; $750-$200. Immediate. Martin Agency, 3238 Bryant.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 830.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

36TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized rooms; private house; steam heat; references required.

50TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including 2 meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

50TH, 7 EAST.—Large, beautiful rooms; bath; telephone; clean house.

50TH, 9 EAST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; telephone; clean house.

58TH, 29 EAST.—Large front, sunny room, adjoining bath.

58TH, 142 EAST. — Nicely furnished room; steam heat, hot water; 4th floor. Young.

67TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; references.

70TH, 111 EAST.—Heated rooms, furnished or unfurnished; high-class tenants only.

83D, 56 EAST.—Two large rooms, connecting, private floor; single French family.

ATTRACTIVE front suite in cozy, comfortable apartment, below Union Square; every modern convenience; reasonable; gentleman only; finest references. K 198 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d St.)—Vanderbilt Studios; furnished and unfurnished; $22. Mr. Murray Hill 9286.

PARK AV., 70, (Near 37th St.)—Large, handsome room, private bath; elevator; $12.

West Side.

97TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, also small rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

118TH, 267 WEST.—Sunny single room, dainty apartment, well heated, homelike; kitchen privileges; "ladies." Call evenings, Henry.

117TH, 38 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; electric lights, steam heat; telephone; reference.

126TH ST., 20 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2284.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; steam heat, running water; gentleman.

117TH, 28 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet, kitchenette, electricity; gas, telephone; $12.

127TH ST., 24 WEST, (5 East.)—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $4, $8, $12; select location.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

43TH, 32 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, in attractive, quiet home; room and bath.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; permanent; references.

62D, 61 WEST.—Large front parlor, private bath, telephone, gas; $10.

47TH, 40 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, telephone, gas, electricity; $8-$10.

50TH, 207 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom; modern, elevator apartment; superior service; moderate terms. Quinby, Apt. 6E.

50TH, 208 WEST.—Desirable single room, well heated; convenience; telephone; private apartment. Quinby, Apt. 6.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Nice room, in first-class apartment house; small French family. 1548 Plaza.

61ST ST., 135 WEST.—Elegant parlor, with piano; bedroom adjoining; running water; southern exposure.

65TH, 105 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath; southern exposure; 3, 4 gentlemen; maid; private entrance. Columbus 8218. Carter.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Refined residence; newly renovated rooms; modern conveniences; references. 3826 Columbus.

97TH, 20 WEST.—Just newly furnished and decorated; large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; exceptional accommodations.

98TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, handsome, small rooms, electricity, switchboard, parquet floor; excellent location.

99TH ST., 22 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; electricity; investigate.

100TH, 10 WEST. — Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 100th St. Telephone Columbus 9830.

101TH, 204 WEST.—Delightful rooms; running water, electricity; elevator apartment; near subway. Simpson.

107TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

109TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

115TH, 234 WEST.—Beautifully appointed sunny suite; exclusive neighborhood; references. 4261 Columbus.

118TH ST., 303 WEST.—Studio, attractive large front room; also single room; breakfast; reference.

118TH ST., 20 WEST.—Three window front, second floor, private house, $18.

93D, 242 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; also one small; reference.

93D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

112 WEST 72D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

75th, 148 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; also large and single rooms, with running water, exceptionally well furnished.

73D, 148 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house, references.

74TH, 33 WEST.—ONE LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER, STEAM HEAT; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOUSE; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

75TH ST., West End Av.—Northeast corner; suite with bath; large sunny rooms with or without baths; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath, with medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

79TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

79TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; twin beds; front corner; single rooms.

79TH, 142 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Large, splendidly furnished rooms; electricity; running water; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms; gentlemen, couples; $6, $7; adjoining bath.

76TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, bathroom, kitchenette; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; electricity; gentleman or business woman.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, single, steam, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath, steam heat, electricity; $8 and $12.

81ST, 31 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor, bedroom, adjoining bathroom; private entrance. Antoine.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, facing Park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; steam heat; service; modern home. Schuyler 7850.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suite, studio; private bath; electricity; refined house.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

85TH, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also double parlor.

87TH, 39 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, well heated rooms; electricity; running water; references.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive suite, large front room, fireplaces, electricity; exclusive residence; gentleman.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite. Ross.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small; one short block from subway and "L." Inquire Janitor.

88TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, twin beds, bath, electricity; hall room.

89TH, 23 WEST.—Medium room, second floor, adjoining bath, breakfast; high-class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, front and back room; southern exposure; also 3d West 78th.

88TH ST., 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

92D, 40 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; running water; private house; telephone.

90TH WEST.—Attractive, large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; telephone. Bergen.

90TH ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheery, well furnished room; hot, cold running water, modern elevator apartment; near subway; small French family; privacy.

95TH, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Apartment 5 north; large, sunny front room; private family.

96TH, 318 WEST.—Private family; single room; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Beautiful large front room; running water, electricity; kitchenette if desired.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished, cozy room; running water; no other roomers. Strouse.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Sunny furnished rooms; electricity; running water; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

101H, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms; gentlemen, couples; $6, $7; adjoining bath.

101H, 122 WEST. — Beautiful large room, bathroom, kitchenette; electricity, phone; references.

107H, 214 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; electricity; gentleman or business woman.

107H, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, single, steam, electricity.

107H, 122 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

107H, 132 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath, steam heat, electricity; $8 and $12.

108H, 31 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor, bedroom, adjoining bathroom; private entrance. Antoine.

108H, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, facing Park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; steam heat; service; modern home. Schuyler 7850.

108H, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

108H, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suite, studio; private bath; electricity; refined house.

108H, 3 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

108H, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also double parlor.

108H, 39 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, well heated rooms; electricity; running water; references.

108H, 126 WEST.—Attractive suite, large front room, fireplaces, electricity; exclusive residence; gentleman.

108H, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite. Ross.

108H, 176 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small; one short block from subway and "L." Inquire Janitor.

108H, 53 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, twin beds, bath, electricity; hall room.

108H, 23 WEST.—Medium room, second floor, adjoining bath, breakfast; high-class house.

108H, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, front and back room; southern exposure; also 3d West 78th.

108H ST., 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

108H, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

108D, 40 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; running water; private house; telephone.

108D, 206 WEST.—Attractive, large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; telephone. Bergen.

108D ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheery, well furnished room; hot, cold running water, modern elevator apartment; near subway; small French family; privacy.

108D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Apartment 5 north; large, sunny front room; private family.

108D, 318 WEST.—Private family; single room; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

108D, (762 West End Av.)—Beautiful large front room; running water, electricity; kitchenette if desired.

108D, 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished, cozy room; running water; no other roomers. Strouse.

108D ST., 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Sunny furnished rooms; electricity; running water; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

108D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms; gentlemen, couples; $6, $7; adjoining bath.

108D, 122 WEST. — Beautiful large room, bathroom, kitchenette; electricity, phone; references.

108D, 214 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; electricity; gentleman or business woman.

108D, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, single, steam, electricity.

108D, 122 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

108D, 132 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath, steam heat, electricity; $8 and $12.

108D, 31 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor, bedroom, adjoining bathroom; private entrance. Antoine.

108D, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, facing Park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; steam heat; service; modern home. Schuyler 7850.

108D, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

108D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suite, studio; private bath; electricity; refined house.

108D, 3 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

108D, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also double parlor.

108D, 39 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, well heated rooms; electricity; running water; references.

108D, 126 WEST.—Attractive suite, large front room, fireplaces, electricity; exclusive residence; gentleman.

108D, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite. Ross.

108D, 176 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small; one short block from subway and "L." Inquire Janitor.

108D, 53 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, twin beds, bath, electricity; hall room.

108D, 23 WEST.—Medium room, second floor, adjoining bath, breakfast; high-class house.

108D, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, front and back room; southern exposure; also 3d West 78th.

108D ST., 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

108D

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bookselling and publishing house desires bookkeeper; one with experience preferred; salary moderate to start; permanent position, with chance for advancement for the right man. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, Medical Books, K 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, accurate, wanted in coal office; do not apply if not experienced; good chance for an efficient man; fare will be paid. H. S. Ferdon, Central Av., near railroad depot, Lorenia, New Jersey.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in ledger posting, cash receipts, pay roll, general ledger and controlling accounts; must be good writer, quick and accurate at figures. Apply, giving full details, K 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, with experience in export business, for prominent export company; Spanish desirable. Address, giving full history as to education, experience, and salary expected, S 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, having automobile experience preferred; knowledge of double entry bookkeeping essential. C. S., 250 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who has experience on customers' and general ledgers in commission house or commercial banking firm. P. O. Box 150, Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; experienced bookkeeper, typewriter; accurate figurer; good penman; make himself generally useful. David Moskowitz, 112 East 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in general and cost accounting, to take charge of books under public accountant for aeroplane company. Y 332 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and typist, manufacturing concern; state salary, experience. V 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ledger clerk, for temporary position; state age, salary, and references. B 249 Times.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOY, of 16, with two years' high school and now attending or purposing to attend night high and who has a serious business purpose and a determination to succeed, will find unusual opportunity with a modern advertising agency. Address, stating age, education, parents' nationality, whether employed, and references, K 154 Times.

BOY wanted as an assistant in architect's office; opportunity to learn stenography and for advancement in this department; experience in typewriting desirable though not essential. Edward I. Shire, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 7700.

BOY WANTED

Excellent opportunity offered office boy with some experience; $7.00 to start. Call after 9:30. Lasher & Lathrop, Inc., 29 Lafayette St., N. Y.

BOY.—Wanted, a bright, ambitious boy, about 16, looking for a position offering advancement. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, reference, &c., S 273 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in large insurance office; salary to start, $6 per week; excellent opportunities for advancement; state age and nationality in application. K 309 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Position with corporation offering excellent chance for advancement for boy with intelligence and ambition; initial salary, $7 a week. Y 222 Times Annex.

BOY by importing house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Louis A. Silk & Co., 142 5th Av.

BOY for large law office; American; salary to begin, $5. Address S 306 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15 to 18, for shipping and assembling department. Hirsh mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 93 Morton.

BOY from Brooklyn in manufacturer's office in Manhattan. S 298 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office; answer own handwriting, stating age. K 129 Times.

BOYS wanted; good opportunity for advancement. Porter's, 304 West 42d. Bryant 7500.

BOY who lives in Brooklyn to learn a trade. S 299 Times Downtown.

BUYER

Wanted by large Department Store in Philadelphia for each of the following:

GLOVES,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

WOMEN'S & MISSES' DRESSES & SUITS,

INFANTS' WEAR.

Liberal salary and permanent position with highly rated, old-established firm. Do not reply unless you can give satisfactory references. Also state fully your business experience.

S 218 Times Downtown.

CLERK for accounting department of prominent fire insurance company; must have experience in checking agents' graded accounts; mention age, experience, and salary desired. S 310 Times Downtown.

CLERK FOR COTTON GOODS CONVERTERS, FINISHING BOOKS.—Bright, experienced young man familiar with this class of work; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 339 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Man, 30 to 40 years preferred, familiar with banking methods for clerical position in country bank on Long Island. Address H 56 Times.

CLERK, Consular invoices, $20-$25; Clerks, (2,) mathematically accurate, $20-$25; Asst. Bookkeeper, trial balance, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

CLERK.—Accurate figurer, with knowledge of stenography; American; willing to work in laboratory; $12. T. S., K 172 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Two experienced installment collectors for city work; salary to $2.25 per day; good chance for advancement. Call between 10-12 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COST CLERK, experienced, for statistical work by large manufacturing concern; address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, L 20 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, large retail store; young man with only New York City experience will write, state age, salary, references. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE, WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men. In answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. B. A. A., 125 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on tool designing; must be A1 men, American citizens, and live wires; good working conditions. Call daily between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 at Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced designer, for detail work on automatic machinery; must be an American. Apply at the Riegel Sack Company, Commonpaw Av., Jersey City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED

ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS.

APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED.

ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN CONN., EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

ELECTRICIAN, expert; must be licensed; good opportunity with first class firm. K 127 Times.

EXPERIENCED STOCK CLERKS; GOOD PAY, FINE POSITION. BOX B. P., 1,364 BROADWAY.

EXPERIMENTAL MEN, two, for instrument work in factory near New York. K 157 Times.

FIREMAN. — Experienced man wanted by automobile concern; good pay. K 151 Times.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED

at once; must be able to handle large classes. Strong voice essential. Write Gutchess College, Bridgeport, Conn.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HEAVY HARDWARE,

TOOLS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

PLUMBING GOODS.

Buyers wanted by large Chicago Mail Order House. Managerial positions given to men who have had experience in part of the above lines. Steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.

One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, B 29 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION!

We can place immediately several gaugemakers, jig and fixture tool makers, and general machinists who are now employed in Government work; working conditions are of the best and highest wages and bonus paid for competent men; an exceptional opportunity to do "your bit." Apply or write Employment Department, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., giving full details as to your experience and references.

MACHINE GRINDERS WANTED ON BROWN AND SHARPE, LANDIS, NORTON AND HEALD MACHINES; ALSO JONES AND LAMSON TURRET LATHE AND HANDSCREW MACHINE OPERATORS. APPLICANTS MUST BE ABLE TO WORK FROM BLUEPRINTS AND TO MICROMETER MEASUREMENTS. FOR AN INTERVIEW APPLY TO MR. STONE, U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, ROOM 8, BARGE OFFICE, BATTERY PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

METAL PATTERN MAKER wanted, first class, in large bronze foundry; must understand making of brass and white metal patterns; excellent position for capable man with good pay. K 150 Times.

METALLURGIST wanted, familiar with heat treatment carbon and alloy steels, in airplane engine plant. Reply, stating age, nationality, education, experience, and salary desired, M. S., P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

METAL PATTERNMAKER, experienced on small work. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

MONEY COUNTERS wanted; splendid opportunity in large bank for men who have had experience in banks, railroad companies, department stores, or other places counting and handling money. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Box 25 Wall St. Post Office, New York City.

OFFICE BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, for downtown insurance office; no experience necessary, but should have good education; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. B 304 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Exceptional opportunity in advertising agency for one with ambition and knowledge of typewriter. Call 9 to 10 A. M., Walley Co., 341 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years, bright, quick, willing. Apply National Thrift Bond Corp., 61 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.

$9-$10 weekly; chance for advancement. See Mr. Hatoff, 310 West 68th.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.

LORD & TAYLOR

require the services of several girls over 18 years old, with department store experience, for parcel wrapping; good salary and very pleasant and interesting surroundings.

Apply before 11 A. M.,

Superintendent's Office, 7th floor.

PATTERN CLERK, to take charge of patterns for concern manufacturing machinery; good opportunity for right man; location near New York City; must be a good penman and exempt from draft; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 344 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER and printer, experienced man only, for high-class commercial work; permanent position, with good prospects of advancement. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

PHOTO-ENGRAVER, color finisher; first-class man only need apply; state full particulars and salary expected. T 154 Times.

PORTER, colored, in downtown wholesale house; must furnish reference. Answer, Wholesale, S 307 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER.

Apply by letter only; make your letter sell your services; no objection to a man of middle age, who is intelligent and careful; permanent, desirable place in a large store.

K 167 Times.

RUBBER STAMP MEN wanted (2); moulders and mounters; good salary, steady work. Lamb & Tilden, 324 Thirteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN wanted; one thoroughly experienced in selling auto tires and tubes; must be energetic, forceful, of good character, and able to produce results; chance to make investment if successful. Apply by letter only, stating age, qualifications, &c., G. H. Loock, 522 East 86th St.

SALESMAN wanted to visit hardware and automobile supply trade in New York and vicinity with a full line of leather puttees and leggings; good opportunity; commission or salary. Address Sales Manager, 151 Lincoln Place, Irvington, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Three sales managers or salesmen of wide experience to interview business men by appointment; evenings only; large earnings in commissions; slight tutoring experience helpful; give age, experience. H 28 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a distinctive side line of ladies' belts in the South and far West; on straight commission basis. K 153 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; ex-insurance and advertising men preferred; will show you how to earn big money; commission. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN

to represent established company manufacturing steel specialty line; liberal commissions; leads, backed up by advertising and intensive co-operation; exceptional opportunities for men of proven records; either FULL TIME or SIDE LINE; experience not absolutely essential, but preference given to those familiar with and calling on steel and iron, woolen and cotton industries, cutting up trade, industrial plants, manufacturers and hotels; give full particulars in first communication. K 28 Times.

SALESMEN.—If you wish to connect with a house whose produce is sold strictly on its merits and for which there is a constant demand, call and talk over our proposition; if you are a man of character and education and at least 25 years of age we can offer you a splendid opportunity; leads and transportation furnished; all possible co-operation; commission basis with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN, New York and vicinity, for high-grade line of infants' "SOFT SOLE" and "FIRST WALKING" shoes; also full line of traveling and fancy slippers; manner of construction protected by patent; unusual opportunity for aggressive man on commission basis. Address E. W. Bailey, 513 West Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing concern just establishing itself in New York is desirous of having affiliated with it a 100-point salesman; one whose vision and thought is big enough to earn not less than $5,000 per year on a commission basis. This is a first-class, high-grade proposition, and demands in return that caliber of man. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMEN

needed immediately for Eastern territory; only trustworthy, competent men with equivalent of high school education wanted; thorough training given; leads and transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. A. M., 56 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. T 186 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; largest manufacturer in United States of a nationally advertised building material staples has splendid opportunity for salesmen exempt from draft; salary; only ambitious, hard workers need apply. Answer, stating age, qualifications, and references. S 278 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, excellent appearance, forceful talker, for permanent position. Call 9 to 10:30 and after 2; commission. 507 5th Av., room 707.

SALESMAN to sell medium-priced dresses; good opportunity for right party; salary or commission. K 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Ten first-class men sell Cole & Paige automobiles; commission basis. Bedford Av. and Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

SALESMAN.—Calling on doctors in Eastern States to handle side line; commission basis. Apply T 190 Times.

SALESMAN. — Coats and suits, New York City; salary or commission. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

STOCK BOY wanted in large mercantile house; must be bright and come well recommended; salary $8. Answer, giving full particulars, S 311 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.

Experienced in woolen piece goods, to take charge of stock in cutting room; good wages, exceptional opportunities for advancement. Reply immediately, stating experience and salary, D. N., 274 Times Uptown.

STOREROOM KEEPER.

Young man, steady, wide awake, to take charge of storeroom; must be able to do simple clerical work and keep account of shipping and receiving materials; exceptional opportunity for bright, small, stating age, nationality, previous experience, and education. G. O., 235 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT

for munitions factory; must be competent executive, with thorough knowledge of machine shop practice and experienced in the manufacture of three-inch, six-inch, and larger sizes; state age, experience, nationality, education, salary expected, when available, and when interview could be arranged; opportunity for permanent position in regular business. Address Permanent, Box 293 Times Downtown.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.

First-class tool designer on small tools, for work of an interchangeable nature.

First-class checker on small tool work; steady positions; 44-hour week.

Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TRACERS,

having department store experience, wanted at Wanamaker's.

Apply Bureau of Adjustment, 4th Gallery, New Building.

TRACER, at once, capable of fast, neat work; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. K 307 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

TWO CLERKS in accounting department of large corporation, 50 miles from New York; must be over draft age; those with bookkeeping experience preferred; state age. S 276 Times Downtown.

WANTED AT ONCE,

A MAN ABOVE DRAFT AGE FOR POSITION OF TRUST, INVOLVING NIGHT WORK, IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK.

REFERENCES REQUIRED.

STATE FULLY IN FIRST LETTER.

Y 312 TIMES ANNEX.

WANTED.—First class d. e. bookkeeper in manufacturing office on Long Island; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 334 Times Annex.

WINDOW TRIMMER, &c.—Wanted at once, combination window trimmer, ad. and card writer for large popular-priced department store. Address Harrison's Department Store, Fairmont, W. Va.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Energetic and conscientious, assistant in engineering department; capable of operating typewriter and caring for filing system; good opportunity. B. C., 125 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, having some experience in general steamship and forwarding business and able to use a typewriter; good salary and steady position for right party; first-class references required. Apply, stating former experience and salary wanted, to H 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, right, able to write neatly and calculate quickly and accurately; state age, references and salary. Energetic, K 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN. — Experienced bookkeeper, typewriter; accurate figurer; good penman; make himself generally useful. David Moskowitz, 112 East 19th St.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 17, to start as runner in Wall Street bank; advancement. K 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced real estate management; first-class reference required; state full particulars, J. C., 3,525 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

WARNER & BROMLEY, 160 Broadway.

Machine Tool Salesmen, $5,000, $10,000.
16 Office Boys, $35-$40.
Bank Bookkeeper, $85.
Money Counters, $1,800.
Bookkeeper, export experience, $130.
Accountant, $150.
Several Clerks, $16-$100.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Stenographer, bookkeeper, $18; $15; Spanish stenographer, shipping clerk. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

SECRETARY.—(Frenchman.) $25; shipping clerks, $18-$25; bookkeepers; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15; bookkeepers, $18; American, Latins. Employment Agency, Room 513, 123 Nassau.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Nov. 30 morning, at Manhattan Hotel or Grand Central Station, or on 42d St. between the two places, a circlet of pearls brooch. Finder please address Mrs. James Pass, Syracuse, N. Y., and receive reward.

LOST.—Between St. Luke's Hospital and 606 West 113th St., a small black purse containing a diamond platinum ring and a small amount of money. Reward if returned to Miss M. Leslie, 606 West 113th St. Morningside 1884.

LOST.—Small black enamel watch with black enamel pin, going from Lexington Av., across 34th St., to 6th Av., up 6th Av. to 59th St., across 59th to Madison Av., up to 63d St. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Van Buren, 571 Park Av.

LOST.—Silk umbrella, small silver end on handle, initials "L. L. Q." black silk cord through stick, Saturday morning, Dec. 1, on Fifth Avenue bus; return M. B. G., 680 Madison Av.; reward.

LOST.—Wednesday night, between Metropolitan Opera House and 135 Madison Av., gold link bracelet set with sapphires and diamonds. Reward for return to F. P. Warfield, 135 Madison Av.

LOST.—In taxicab taken at 78th St. and Columbus Av., Tuesday morning, package containing two check books, one of Commercial Trust Co., New York; reward. Room 1040, 33 West 42d St.

LOST.—At 126 West 46th St. or the immediate vicinity, cabochon sapphire and diamond ring. $250 reward and no questions asked if returned to Davidson & Schwab, Inc., 126 West 46th.

LOST.—At 160th St. and Fort Washington Av. to 145th St. and Broadway, diamond frog pin, valued as keepsake; liberal reward if returned to 35 Fort Washington Av. R. Lee.

LOST.—On Wednesday, somewhere between Colonial Theatre and West 76th St., a diamond screw earring, valued chiefly as keepsake; suitable reward. Owner, 117 West 76th St.

LOST.—Green silk umbrella, carved white handle; left in Palace Theatre Tuesday afternoon; reward. Mrs. A. B. Jennings, Hotel Knickerbocker, 42d St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Lady's gold mesh bag, engraved C. B. M., last Thursday, in Central Park or on 5th Av., north of 55th St. Return to Room 505, Hotel Gotham, and receive reward.

LOST.—November 22d or 23d, brown mink stole, brown lining; reward if returned. S. V. Sherwood, 130 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Cash reward for return of coat taken by mistake at Reisenweber's. K 170 Times.

LOST.—Skunk muff, at Brooklyn subway, between Atlantic Av. and Wall St., lost about 8:45 A. M. K 156 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, on Washington Heights, gold fob, initials M. E. I. Return Apartment 67, 600 West 150th St.

LOST. — Gold thimble, marked "B. B." Broadway, 87th to 100th. Room 1104, 9 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Chinchilla fur muff, grey lining, Sunday, 46-49th Sts., Madison Av.; $75 reward. Return 865 Park Av.

LOST.—Pair of gold lorgnettes; liberal reward; lost to Apt. 106, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

LOST.—Roll of music, Thursday afternoon on Broadway, between 72d and 77th. Finder please return to Public School 87.

LOST.—Plain, slender silver hairpin, about 5 inches long, Dec. 6. Reward if returned to 3 West 56th St.

LOST.—Gentleman's open-face gold watch, Thursday; liberal reward. Return Central Park Riding Academy.

LOST.—French Red Cross war identification card; liberal reward. Address G. Varounis, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Lady's bag, crochet, steel beads, containing blue purse, probably Subway, Rector 3825.

LOST.—Pass book 82347, Irving Savings Institution; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST.—At Hero Land, emerald diamond ring; liberal reward. Address V 23 Times.

LOST.—Diamond brooch, with letter R and pearls; reward. 1,239 Madison Av.

LOST.—Gentleman's fob; reward. Apartment 18, the Wyoming, 55th St., V 328 Times Down.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Black agate watch fob in form of locket. K 328 Times Downtown.

$2,000 REWARD.

No questions asked; return two platinum rings, one ring containing one large square diamond and one large square sapphire, 22 small diamonds in setting, and one ring containing one large diamond, 50 small diamonds in setting. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$150 REWARD

for brooch, circle of diamonds, set in platinum, lost Wednesday afternoon, Empire Theatre to 5th Av. and 45th St., or in the Waldorf. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—English setter, Thursday morning, between 10 and 12, from 53 East 66th St.; dog white, with black marking, brown spot over both eyes; wearing black leather collar; named Tommy. Reward if returned to C. P. Coleman, 53 East 66th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

RADIO OPERATORS.—Big demand; special 90-day course now forming; best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.

Completely equipped plant for the manufacture of boxes, aeroplane parts, or any other lumber products. Plant located in Kentucky city of forty thousand, covers about two acres; dry kilns, steam and electric power; excellent labor conditions; plant now running. 358 Times Annex.

Business Opportunity.—Young man, desiring to join the colors, desires to sell business; good for $30,000 a year; no liabilities; company incorporated in the year of 1911 for $100,000; will accept any fair offer. Call evenings, or write for particulars, 1,046 83d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the West Fifties, adjacent to Broadway, five-story garage, fully tenanted; present lease has six years to run at low rental; owner desires to sell good will and lease, so that he may enter other business. K. T., 210 Times Downtown.

Hair goods and toilet articles business; 17,000 orders taken for hair work; 3,000 orders from customers outside Montreal; price, $35,000; cash payment, $20,000. "X.," P. O. Box 1934, Montreal.

Manufacturing business for sale; owner must sell on account of draft; can furnish best of references; lots of orders on hand. Write J. D., 61 2d St., Hoboken, N. J.

Plant and good-will of a successful waist manufacturing concern for sale; 150 names of best accounts in United States on books. G 177 Times.

Manufacturer wants capable sole State distributor of automobile necessity; small capital required. Room 328 Knickerbocker Bldg., New York.

Wanted, a legitimate oil proposition to finance that is actually an oil producer and not "hot air." Rexall, Box 12, Sea Bright, N. J.

Loft, fully equipped for dress manufacturer; immediate possession. 80 University Place, third floor.

Printers.—Want to purchase for cash fair-sized printing plant. S 301 Times Downtown.

Will invest $1,000 to $7,000 in practical invention. V 11 Times.

Young college graduate will invest $400 and services; state particulars. V 30 Times.

Party with $1,000 to take interest in established business. H 27 Times.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.

New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES

LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Dalton, 1st Lt. G. H.; Fargo, 1st Lt. W. C., and Sherrill, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Wheeler.

Gilchrist, 1st Lt. R. T., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.

Gilbert, 1st Lt. E. B., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Lillie, 1st Lt. O. R., to inactive list.

Black, 1st Lt. A. J., appointment announced.

Corbner, 1st Lt. S. G., hon. discharged.

Pelle, 1st Lt. H. L., to Ft. Sill.

Palmer, 1st Lt. D. L., to Cornell Med. College for inst.

Lockett, Capt. E. A., previous orders amended to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Sheridan.

Stickney, Capt. H. L., to Camp Wheeler.

Chandler, 1st Lt. C. L., to Hoboken, port of embarkation.

Einhorn, Capt. M., to Camp Upton.

Mann, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Boyd-Snee, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Pike.

Cleveland, 1st Lt. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Blancard, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Meade, in base hosp.

Bullock, Maj. W. O.; Knight, Capt. F. H.; Moren, Capt. J. J., and Seidensticker, 1st Lt. R. E., relieved of previous orders directing them to homes.

Fruitnight, 1st Lt. H. S., to home.

Beecroft, Capt. M. B., previous orders revoked, to Camp Beauregard.

Eagan, 1st Lt. R. E., previous orders revoked; to inactive list.

Cottom, 1st Lt. T. I., to Ft. Oglethorpe with 22d Cav.

Pollitzer, Maj. S., to home.

Leslie, Capt. P. E.; Morrish, 1st Lt. R. S.; Royal, 1st Lt. P. ., and Zimmerman, 1st Lt. R. F., will meet at Camp Shelby to eliminate the mentally unfit by recommendation for action to the Disability Board.

Benton, 1st Lt. N. K., previous orders amended to direct him to Camp Dix.

Jersaud, Maj. F. N. C., to Army Med. School for inst.

Phillips, Maj. B. G., previous orders revoked.

Dickinson, 1st Lt. E. A. L., to Picatinny Arsenal.

Following to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to camps specified:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Conyers, G. C., Gordon; Deyoe, L. E., Hancock; Dixon, W. L., Upton; King, H. W., Hancock; Murray, M. R., Wadsworth; Powe, W. H., McClellan; Reid, J. L., Greene; Westover, R. L., Devens; Schults, M. M., Walter Reed Hosp.; Wrightman, F. E., Meade.

Altman, Capt. E., to Camp Sevier for duty re nervous and mental diseases.

Lear, 1st Lt. A. L., to Ft. Myer for temp. duty, then to Camp Meade.

Holcombe, 1st Lt. R. N., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Lawton, 1st Lt. A. A., to report to Cmdg. Gen., Eastern Dept. for duty with 413th Tel. Bat.

Warren, 1st Lt. H. S., to Ft. Riley.

Shafer, 1st Lt. I. J. D., to Camp Mills.

Moorer, Capt. M. P.; Johnson, 1st Lt. J. L., and Van Renken Stam, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Green, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Dix.

Beck, 1st Lt. H. A., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Hodgen, 1st Lt. J. T., previous orders amended; to home.

Smyth, Capt. J., to officers' school of plastic and oral surgery for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf.

Ballinger, 1st Lt. V. E., previous orders amended; to Garden City as medical member of examining board, recruiting officer, and junior member of physical examining unit.

Eaton, Capt. R. C., to Ft. Ontario.

Ward, Capt. M. H.; Reed, 1st Lt. T. B., and Stevens, 1st Lt. N. C., to Ft. Riley.

King, 1st Lt. E. S., to home.

Woods, 1st Lt. C. E., to Cornell Med. College for inst.

Brown, 1st Lt. M. M., to Oklahoma, Okla., for inst.

Barker, 1st Lt. J. C., to Ft. Riley.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst:

CAPTAINS.

Ballou, F. V.	Sheppard, A. T.
Norris, R. C.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Andrew, W. E.	McGaha, W. E.
Broune, W. C.	Morrison, G. P.
Conger, J. H.	Peach, C. E.
Da Lamar, J. D.	Potter, W.
Faulkner, C. C.	Stockberger, H. J.
Flanary, M. D.	Wilkinson, V. S.
Grim, J.	Wright, B. B.
Hardin, G. C.	Wyatt, H.
Haskell, I. D.	Wayland, T. A.
Irwin, H. W.	Honaker, H. P.
McCarthy, L. F.	

Following to Camp Devens:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Donniez, A. J.	Hendrick, W. M.
Norcross, B. S.	Powell, W. G.

Lawton, Capt. J. T., Jr., and Humphreys, 1st Lt. E. S., will report to officer in charge, Gen. Eng. Depot, this city.

Temple, 2d Lt. T. L., Jr., to Camp Amn. Univ., with 20th Engs.

Graham, 1st Lt. J., Jr., Camp Lee, with 305th Engs.

Ley, Capt. H. V.; Biggar, 1st Lt. C. H.; Braunig, 1st Lt. V. H., and Badinelli, 1st Lt. E. B., to Camp Kearny.

Skene, Capt. F., to Camp Lee with 505th Ser. Bat.

Ballantine, Maj. N. D., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Central Dept.

Craddock, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Meade.

Damon, 1st Lt. S. L.; Hudson, 1st Lt. R. J.; Davis, 2d Lt. K. N., and Geyer, 2d Lt. L. H., to Camp Meade, with 23d Engs.

Folling, 1st Lt. B. N., to Camp Travis with 509th Ser. Bat.

Watters, 2d Lt. L. G., to Camp Pike, to 508th Ser. Bat.

Strong, 1st Lt. H. T., to Camp Upton with 302d Engs.

Rupp, 1st Lt. D. M., to Camp Gordon.

Robinson, 2d Lt. R. C., to Ft. Leavenworth as asst. to constructing Qm.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Barcus, Capt. W. J. E., and Bryant, Capt. R. E., to N. Y.

Spengler, 1st Lt. R. A., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for treatment.

Hubbell, 1st Lt. A. C., to N. Y.

Curtis, 2d Lt. P. L., to Worcester.

Starr, Maj. J. P., to Detroit.

Following to Peoria:

CAPTAINS.

Sorge, F.	Stokes, C. L.
Taft, W. S.	Varley, W. H.
Haas, C. L.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Chambers, A. B.	Cowles, E. H.
Frevert, C. B.	Hoey, B. C.
Lane, W. K.	Monahan, O. F.
Pritchard, R. C.	Taylor, A.
Reynolds, E. B.	Schaffer, F. L.
Spencer, C. B.	Ralston, C. A.

Day, Capt. F. S., Jr., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Maxwell, 2d Lt. E., to N. Y.

Following will report to Chief of Ord:

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The Government Buys it Back from You January 1st. 1923 for $5.00

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Go to any bank or post office.

When you get inside, look for the stamp window where they are selling War Savings Stamps.

Pay 25c, and the man at the window will give you a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a Thrift Card.

Paste your Thrift Stamp on your Thrift Card.

When you feel like saving another 25c buy another Thrift Stamp and paste it on the same card.

When you have pasted sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on your Thrift Card, take this card to any bank or post office; and give it to the man at the Savings Stamp window.

Also give him 12c.

The man will give you a W. S. S.—a U. S. War Savings Stamp.

He will also give you a U. S. War Savings Certificate.

A War Savings Certificate is a pocket-size folder on which you can paste 20 War Savings Stamps.

Paste your War Savings Stamp in your War Savings Certificate.

Take good care of it as it is worth $4.12.

On January 1st, 1923, the U. S. Government buys this War Saving Certificate from you, paying you $5 for every stamp pasted on it.

Thus your War Savings Certificate has made you a profit of 88c on each stamp pasted on it.

This profit is 4% interest compounded quarterly.

It is a good profit and it is guaranteed to you by the U. S. Government—the safest guarantee in the world.

Every man, woman and child, in this hour of our country's need, should save money and buy as many War Savings Stamps as he can afford.

You can buy your second War Savings Stamp on the installment plan just as you bought your first one.

Paste your second War Savings Stamp into your War Savings Certificate.

Continue to buy War Savings Stamps in this way until you have pasted twenty of them in your War Savings Certificate.

Then you will have a complete War Savings Certificate.

On January 1st, 1923, the U. S. Government will pay you $100 for this complete War Savings Certificate.

Thus you have made a profit of $17.60 on your War Savings Certificate.

This profit is 4% interest compounded quarterly.

It is a good profit and is *guaranteed* to you by the U. S. Government—the strongest guarantee in the world.

HOW TO BUY IT FOR CASH:

If you do not wish to buy War Savings Stamps on the installment plan as explained above, you simply pay $4.12 at the War Savings Stamp window of any bank or post office.

War Savings Stamps cost $4.12 during this month and January.

During February they will cost $4.13.

After February they go up one cent more each month.

So you see, the sooner you buy your stamps the more money you earn on them.

If you should need your money at any time, take your War Savings Certificate to any post office.

The post office will give you back what you paid for it, also 4% interest compounded quarterly.

If each man, woman and child living under the Stars and Stripes will save and buy just one 25c Thrift Stamp, this will give the Government twenty-five million dollars with which to help our fighting boys.

If each man, woman and child will save and buy one War Savings Stamp, this will give the Government four hundred twelve millions with which to help end the war.

Fellow citizens: every quarter you own can be a silent, mighty power in this great war.

Do not waste them.

Do not spend them on luxuries.

Every quarter wasted or spent on luxury helps Germany.

Save your quarters and buy W. S. S.

Every humble quarter of the humblest American citizen that is saved and put into a W. S. S. helps to crush the arrogant autocracy that threatens to shackle the world in slavery.

"Do not put off till tomorrow what you can do today."

Save 25c today.

Buy a Thrift Stamp with it.

Paste it on your Thrift Card.

Then make it a rule to save 25c each day—or 25c every other day—and buy other Thrift Stamps.

If you do not wish to go to a post office or a bank write on a postcard "Send me one 25-cent Thrift Stamp C. O. D."

And write your name and address on the postcard.

Address the postcard to "The Post office."

Next day your postman will bring you a 25-cent Thrift Stamp and a Thrift Card, C. O. D.

Start buying a War Savings Stamp today.

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